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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Helps Owners of Homes

Huge Plan Halts the Mortgage

Cuban Army Unseats Machado

Chicago Recalls 100 Years

Iraq Assyrians Lose and Win

Canada Wants Its Own NRA

THE U. S. Government's hand extended to help the home-owner having difficulty in keeping or in keeping up his home now reaches him. The huge funds become available, methods of securing them simplify, a wholesome and enormous movement on the little fellow's behalf gets under way. The Monitor carries to its readers the detailed story of the Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Loan Banks, the Home-Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan Association. The home-holder may read in eight simple rules his rights under the acts passed for his benefit. Of $20,000,000,000 home mortgages in America, one-half are in default, but three-fourths of the defaulting ones can find a prop in the new provisions—When the home is safe, the nation is likely to be just that.

¶ The Government's plan in helping home owners is to help through existing agencies wherever that can be done. Building and loan associations, which have done so much in putting Americans under their own roofs, are given assistance and new freedom. Where no such agencies exist, Frank A. Chase, field director and a national expert, carries the Federal Savings and Loan Associations. Thrifty local organizers can get dollar for dollar from the Government to double their own range. The home movement thinks into the far future—New home owners are made possible as old ones are assisted comfortably to hold on.

¶ Cuba sees President Machado resign when the army, navy and air force desert him in a body and join in the demand for his retirement. A prisoner in the presidential palace with guns trained upon it, he capitulates and will go away, later resigning. Col. Horacio Ferrer, active in the revolt, loomed as most promising successor. Washington, elated that Cuba can settle its own difficulty, will aid, and sees a four-point program that will attack problems of land, debts, sugar and tariffs. Cuba terminates a hard struggle with a strong man who has done much for it—Happily, Cuba's salvation seems in its own hands.

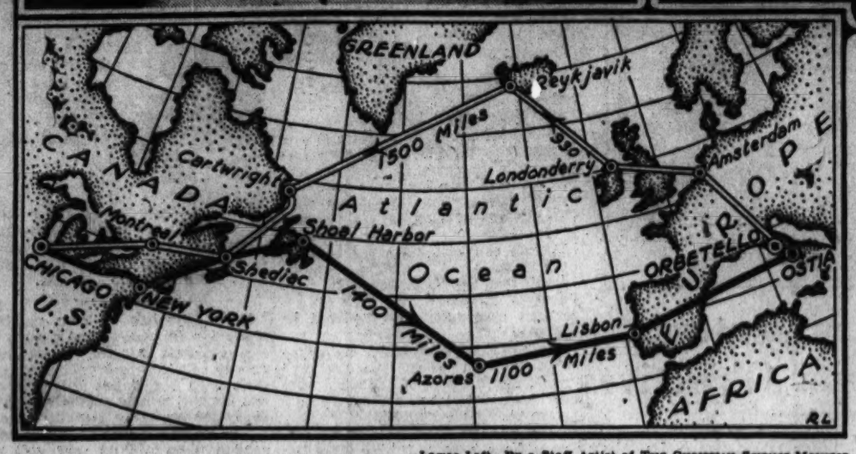
¶ The world's fair joins Chicago in celebrating the city's 100th birthday. Chicago incorporated in 1833 with 1/10,000 of its present population of 3,376,438. From a lantern-kicking cow it expanded into the world's beef-packing center. The first corner lots on the Chicago River sold for $40; one resold the other day for $1,000,000. When the West was too slowly developing Chicago into a metropolis, Chicago turned out reapers and harvesters and developed the West. On picturesque pastures it has staged two world's fairs in 40 years. It can be America's foremost city if it will—And Chicago's meaningful motto is "I will!"

¶ Chicago starts off its second century by forming a municipal recovery council. Business, industrial and civic leaders go into a difference-sinking, war-time coöperation to set the big town back on its sizable feet. Responding to the call of President George W. Rossetter of the Association of Commerce, 300 business organizations join in a new plan for a united front for the city and its many suburbs in an active recovery campaign. Energy is engendered such as can solidify the city and give it even the most overpaid school-teachers in the world—Chicago, aroused, will find no sane citizens muttering "I won't."

¶ Iraq quiets its rebelling Assyrians by forcing all but 400 to surrender. The Iraq Government complains to the League of Nations that French authorities in Syria are to blame for the disastrous outbreak because they did not disarm Assyrian bands who crossed their border. Other complaints will go to the League that Iraq has failed to keep its promise given when it was admitted to statehood last year to provide these Assyrian refugees with suitable highland homes. Britain, which released Iraq earlier than planned, feels its responsibility—The Assyrians will probably find their outburst fruiting in friends.

¶ Canada considers patterning the United States and setting up an NRA. The daring and promise of the American scheme has fired the Canadian imagination. The National Chamber of Commerce and the Montreal Board of Trade will send to Washington to survey the workings of the NRA and submit a modified plan to Premier Bennett upon his return from England. Premiers of the Provinces approve the NRA ideas of jobs instead of direct relief for unemployed, higher prices for farm products, and encouragement of industry and business by increasing purchasing power—What is sauce for the American gander may be sauce for the Canada goose.

'Roman Triumph' Pales Before Balbo's Home Coming



Lower Left—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper Right—By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway. Upper Left—Underwood

Italian Airmada Completes Good-Will Tour

Upper Left—Gen. Italo Balbo Aboard Flagship of His Air Fleet. Upper Right—Ostia, Italy, Rome's Seaport Where Balbo Lands. Lower Left—Map of the Route Taken by the Airmada From Italy to Chicago and Return.

Assyrian Bands Yield to Iraqi; Seek Home Land

Note Sent to League by Iraq—Criticizes French for Failing to Act

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12—Assyrian insurgents, who came into conflict with Iraqi forces on Aug. 5 and 6, have all surrendered with the exception of a few isolated groups consisting of no more than 400, according to an official communiqué issued here by the Iraqi legation.

Meanwhile the Iraqi Government sent a statement to the League of Nations in which it says that it considers that the French authorities in Syria are responsible for the incident owing to their failure to disarm Assyrian bands which crossed the border recently. The French disclaim liability.

Commenting on the incident in a letter to The Times, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Wigram, a missionary who lived a number of years among the Assyrians, says: "The British Government promised them a home where they (highlanders born) could live under a benevolent government. The assertion of the Assyrians, confirmed by British post-war visitors, is that they have been kept dangling for 14 years during which time the only homes offered to them have been places where they could not live and where infant mortality approached 100 per cent. Any eligible place found for them by British settlement officers was always claimed by the Kurds and their claim was usually supported by local Iraqi officials."

People with local experience, Dr. Wigram adds, have always feared local officials would "goad them into folly."

It is hoped the League will be able to obtain proper treatment for this unfortunate race which is one of the minorities whose rights Iraq promised to respect when admitted to the League last year.

Demand for NRA in Canada Spreads All Over Dominion

Delegation to Survey Scheme in Washington to Get Data to Put Before Premier Bennett—Two Provincial Heads Indorse It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 12—Will Canada have an NRA of its own? The success of President Roosevelt's daring scheme has fired the imagination and hopes of this country, bringing an ever-increasing demand for the Bennett Government to emulate the United States in some such recovery act modified to suit Canadian conditions.

From Montreal comes word that the National Chamber of Commerce and the Montreal Board of Trade are planning to visit Washington in a survey of the working of the American Act, with a view to putting their findings before Mr. R. B. Bennett, Premier, upon his return from England. Recently in Winnipeg the premiers of two western provinces, Mr. S. F. Tolmie of British Columbia and Mr. John Bracken of Manitoba, expressed their approval of the NRA and proposed that its best features be adopted by the Dominion.

"I am in hearty accord with the purposes intended," said Mr. Bracken, "including among other things, jobs instead of direct relief for those out of employment, relief for agriculture by higher prices for its products, and encouragement for industry and business by the increased purchasing power of all workers of all classes, including farmers."

While Mr. George S. Henry, premier of Ontario, is also advocating a recovery program, he believes that it should be inter-empire in scope, rather than national or international.

Farmer and labor elements, especially those affiliated with the new political party, the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation, are enthusiastic over the fact that the wisdom of many of their long-mooted policies is being vindicated by the neighboring republic and are insistent that Canada falls immediately into line.

Government officials here are noncommittal as to the probable effect of all this agitation on their own movements. Their tendency seems to be to "wait and see" what the outcome in the United States will be, while they point out that Canadian conditions were never so bad as in the United States, due partly to the soundness of the Canadian banking system and to the more systematic relief of unemployment. They also have high hopes from the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, which is expected to widen its scope to embrace the whole business and economic field.

American Collegians 'Exploring' Europe In Own Motorbus

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A breath of fresh air has just blown into Berlin with the arrival here of 12 cheerful American students from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They are touring Europe in a motorbus driven by themselves. They are out to see and to learn. By camping by the wayside night after night with little else but frying pan and blankets, and talking to everyone who has stopped to gaze at them, they have been taking in knowledge by the mile.

Already they have traversed France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. They go on through Austria, Switzerland and Italy. Friendliness, hospitality and intense interest in themselves and their undertaking have gone with them all the way. French, Belgian, Dutch and German youth have waved back their greetings. Everywhere schools, universities, municipalities and state officials have competed in showing them the sights and in welcoming and entertaining them. Twelve young men are going back to America with a very much higher opinion of Europe and its culture than they had before.

Brilliant Boy Students in Roumania Become Classmates of Crown Prince

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Almost the whole of Roumania has become interested in the education of its Crown Prince, Mihail, or Michael, one time boy king, owing to the system by which his studies carry him to different provinces where historical or natural scientific interests are found. The people often share in the lectures or explanations given by the most qualified person of the region.

By the time he becomes of age he should know his country and its needs as no other, it is pointed out. Recent excursions have taken him to the oil fields, leading factories, coal and salt mines in the mountains, to the fisheries on the lower Danube, to farm experiment stations and even to the city's slums where he showed childish sympathy for the needy.

He will be 12 this October. Last year he was in the hands of tutors and professors who gave him private lessons, although he was enrolled, as a matter of form, in several schools.

It was later decided that he should be educated with boys of his own age. Under the direction of the Minister of Education eight boys who stood at the head of their respective grammar school classes at graduation time were chosen to share with him a new "Royal Academy" established in the Royal Palace in the very heart of Bucharest, the capital. All the other boys are smaller, although of the same age. Among them are some of the nation's poorest and from the farthest provinces.

The final examination at the close of the first year of the school was recently given, Prince Michael being placed second. The grading, however, was for the most part based on the entire year's work rather than on a single oral or written examination.

The experiment has proved so successful that it has been decided to continue it until all are ready for the university. The little fellows from modest country homes who were fortunate enough to win their way into this secluded school are proud boys in their blue costumes bearing the insignia of the royal crown on their uniforms where a college athlete would wear his letter.

Some of them were timid indeed at first in the presence of their royal schoolmate, but after a few games together at recess time Michael became "Mike." In the many tussles that followed, his extra weight served him well. He never before had other boys to play with, and it is he who seems to be getting most out of the experiment.

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Things Present

Some wet claims are debunked in the first contribution to Letters to the Monitor. And while you are on the Editorial page, note the unsuspected moral in "One That 'Ain't Never Had a Job.'"

The Progress in Education page carries two important features today, the Parent Column, and an article in "Our Living Language" series.

The portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson by John Singer Sargent is worth study, for almost everyone knows both men by their fruits. Home Forum page.

A relic of America's colonial days, the first pile bridge in the New World, may have to be demolished to make way for progress. Read the illustrated story on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

The news of the week is summarized on the map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Hymnal Notes, Pict-O-Grams, and more Vacation Vocations.

Italy Acclaims Achievements Of Balbo's Airmada

Mechanical Perfection of Planes Held Great Portent for Future

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cheering throngs! Martial music! Roar of a hundred airplanes droning overhead!

It is Rome's greatest celebration in years. Gen. Italo Balbo comes home after crossing the Atlantic to America and return with his great airmada of 23 ships. Twenty-five planes and 100 men started the journey a few weeks ago. Twenty-three ships and 98 men survive the rigors of the perilous flight.

All Italy is flocking to Ostia, Rome's seaport, to voice triumphant cheers to Balbo—the man who did it—and to Mussolini—the man who made it possible.

And the flight was perilous. Going west it swept through the skies over Iceland and the north Atlantic to Labrador, skies filled with fog which turned to ice. Navigation was difficult but nothing could stop the Italian fleet. Composed of seaplanes which could not land on the earth, great stretches were flown over land where forced landings would have meant complete demolition. Great flights across this route have been made before. But the outstanding feature of the Balbo expedition was the numbers involved—massed flight over what is still an exploratory route.

Italians Throng

"Viva Balbo! Viva Mussolini!" Thus roar the Italian throngs with an enthusiasm that only the Latins can produce. But behind all this are the calm waters of poised, careful planning, of caution, of resisting temptations to "take a chance." Less spectacular than the colorful parts of the flight, these were the foundation stones on which it was built. Impulse will take a chance.

Months were spent in equipping the ships and laying out the route for this flight. Once under way disaster befell when one of the ships turned over at Amsterdam at the end of the first leg of the journey, killing a mechanic. But on went the 24. Londonderry, Ireland, was the next stop and then the hop to Iceland. Here the bad weather settled down. The natural urge was to push forward at all costs but discretion had its way. A whole week—a week which must have been difficult, where the ships were moored with nothing to see but fog and rain—was spent at Reykjavik. Finally the weather lifted enough so that the long hop to Labrador could start. Bad weather dogged their trail all the way. This was the most difficult leg of the journey. After leaving Labrador the flight took them across wild country where landings would have been impossible, but the 24 ships flew on without even a single miss in their 48 motors, and landed at Chicago.

Return Uneventful

On the return trip the flight to New York was uneventful. From New York to Newfoundland motor trouble caused two of the ships to come down, but having pursued a wise close-to-the-coast course these flying boats were able to land in friendly harbors and were quickly repaired. They joined the rest of the airmada at New Brunswick leaving the next day for Newfoundland.

Here another important decision had to be made. The temptation was to make the more striking flight across the north Atlantic to Ireland, but after days of waiting for good weather discretion again ruled and a flight to the Azores was started after a 12-day wait in Newfoundland. Taking off from the Azores one of the ships was wrecked and one man killed. The rest of the journey was uneventful. They hopped to Lisbon, Portugal, and from there they left today for Italy.

The exceptional mechanical performance of the ships is a particularly bright-hued feather in the caps of the Italian engineers. This mechanical perfection has a great portent for the future. If the 50 motors of the original Balbo fleet all were to be put into one single mammoth plane, it would mean the ability of this ship to fly across the Atlantic and back with uneventful mechanical incidents.

So when the Italian throngs are cheering General Balbo they are not cheering the heroism of impulse. They are cheering judgment, reason, splendid engineering and the marking out of the way of future cross-ocean travel.

Sky Brightens For Owners Of Smaller Homes

Obstacles in Way of Bond Sales on Way to Being Surmounted

Will Provide Funds

Resistance to Securities Up to Now Has Stood in Way of Mortgage Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Of the thousands of queries about the recovery program addressed to government officials, one of the most frequent comes from the home-owner.

"How is the Administration's plan for relief of hard-pressed home-owners to affect me?" is asked.

Women write to Mrs. Roosevelt; men address the Home Loan Bank Board, their Congressman or some official whose name they have seen in the papers.

Two months ago the Home-Owners' Loan Corporation Act was passed by Congress with the intent of giving immediate relief to home owners not able to meet their obligations on their houses. The home owner who has been eagerly awaiting the promised easing of financial strain is begininng to wonder why it is not forthcoming. The answer lies in the fact that up to now there has been an unwilling creditor in the picture.

Formed to Aid "Little Feller"

Meanwhile, there is being built up a permanent system, entirely apart from this emergency corporation, to take care of normal requirements of the average home-owner in years after recovery has come, with a view to making home-ownership an easier accomplishment for the average American. This permanent organization consists of the 12 home loan banks which will loosen up credit through the home mortgage lending agencies, and the federal savings and loan associations which will develop new local thrift and lending agencies in communities not now having any such facilities.

The Home-Owners' Loan Corporation was formed to give immediate aid to those who could not be reached by the longer-range organizations. Of the $20,000,000,000 in home mortgages in the United States, more than half are now in default in one or more terms, Mr. William F. Stevenson, chairman, estimates. About $7,500,000,000 of these can be propped up by loans from the new emergency relief

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

White House Joins Blue Eagle Legion In Support of NRA

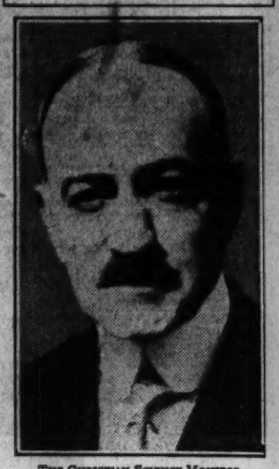
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The White House will lead the other homes of the nation in patronizing only NRA members when the concerted buying campaign begins.

A consumer's Eagle pledging the President and his family to buy only from manufacturers and dealers who have signed a code will be posted in the Executive Mansion shortly. Mrs. Roosevelt conferred with her housekeeper on the subject yesterday after she had talked with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and it was decided to affix the emblem on the usher's window on the first floor. Blue Eagles may also be placed in some of the White House automobiles.

Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she and her family will not join a boycott against nonconformist firms but will encourage those which are participating fully in the Administration's recovery plan.

On Cuban Roll



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Carlos Manuel de Cespedes

The Former Cuban Ambassador to the United States and Also Former Secretary of State of the Island Republic Is a Strongly Mentioned Candidate for the Cuban Presidency as a Successor to President Machado.

Rackets of 'Reds' Face Boomerang In Code Attack

Union Labor Challenges Communist Attempts to Disrupt Forces

The national code seized upon by "Reds" as a weapon to disrupt labor may prove a boomerang, wiping out so-called unionized "rackets" built on Communism.

Strikes flaring in New England largely due to the code being used as an undermining influence by "Reds" are held by state labor authorities as a challenge to the stamina and organization of labor. It's a fight, they declare, between the sound tactics of labor organization and the selfishly inclined methods of independents, some of them malicious, others based on a misunderstanding of the purpose of the code.

The point is drawn by strike investigators that Communists, always ready to gain a foothold where upheavals are rife, are working independently to spread existing strike conditions. These conditions, it is said, are due largely to the stimulus given by the national code to unorganized or small independently organized workers.

"There is a general feeling," one authority stated, "that if the code does not go over, Communism will take its place. Thus, Communists are doing everything they can to balk the code. Their chief way of working is to build up independent unions using methods that would not be sanctioned by the American Federation of Labor. Their aim, of course, is to break the parent organization.

"They are preying on the worker, who thinks the national code has given him some miraculous power he never possessed before over the employer.

Behind the scenes, organized labor is preparing for battle. The power of the A. F. of L. is already showing in the rapid settlement of strikes, handicapping the "Reds" in their efforts to make headway. Today's news brings the report that 24,000 shoe workers in several Massachusetts cities will return to their jobs on Monday.

Striking granite workers in Barre, Vt., are granted a wage rise. The Borden Milk Company workers in Fall River also sign a new agreement. Other strikes are headed toward settlements, it is said.

State authorities warned, however, that Communists were at the moment atacking the Brockton shoe industry. The only labor organization, they counseled, that works 365 days a year for the laborer is the A. F. of L. They classified most other organizations as "mushroom growths" riding in on the national code.

Machado Régime—By Chapters

Virtual imprisonment of the Cuban President ends a five-year political imbroglio.

Reëlected in 1928, President Machado became Cuban dictator. He broke his promise of 1924 not to serve a second term. A nation-wide public works plan begun during his first administration changed his mind. A constitutional convention was forced to amend the Constitution. He was permitted to run for reëlection, and the term of office was changed from four to six years. The election was a farce. The Opposition was not permitted to organize into a political unit. The President's unpopularity began.

The sugar market slumped shortly after the President's inauguration. Huge public debts became troublesome. Cuba, a one-crop nation, began to suffer. The world-wide economic upset added to the misfortune. Work decreased, strikes followed, government revenues decreased, salaries went unpaid, unrest mounted, martial law was proclaimed throughout the island.

During August, 1931, a revolution headed by ex-President Menocal broke out. It lasted a few days. The revolutionists were easily defeated. The leaders were imprisoned or exiled. Constitutional guarantees were resumed when martial law was removed.

Serious under-the-surface threats to remove the President got under way. A secret organization, called the A. B. C., began a campaign of terrorism. Attacks were centered upon government officials, the police and the President. Assassinations ensued.

With the change of Administration at Washington, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Sumner Welles Ambassador to Cuba. He was instructed to bring peace out of chaos. Various political factions, including the Government, were called into conference. Changes in the Cuban Constitution were proposed. Definite plans for relieving the economic situation were suggested.

Mediation proceeded behind closed doors. The situation increased in tensity. Strikes broke out all over the island. Riots followed. Constitution guaranties were taken away. An outbreak in Havana saw a number of Cubans killed. A state of siege was proclaimed by the President. The army assumed control. Yesterday the army demanded that President Machado resign. Today the Cuban Department of State announces that General Machado will take a leave of absence and later intends to resign. He is reported confined in the palace at Havana.

Machado Out; Army Swings To Opposition

Ferrer, Coup d'Etat Head, Favored as Candidate for Presidency

Ferrara Also to Quit

Crowds in Havana Streets Cheer Military's Decision to Force Resignation

President Machado of Cuba is on the way out. Following a demand by his former allies—the army, navy and air corps—that he resign, the Cuban Department of State announced today that General Machado will take a leave of absence and later intends to resign.

Col. Horacio Ferrer, who was a leader in the coup d'état which put the military in control of strategic points in Havana, took on the color of a national hero and is mentioned strongly as Machado's successor.

With Washington confident that General Machado's retirement will be achieved without further difficulty, plans for Cuba's economic rehabilitation are in prospect. These plans include a debt arrangement and a larger quota for Cuban sugar, but before all, it is held, land reform must be effected and the small cultivator come back into his own.

HAVANA, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Cuban State Department today formally advised the diplomatic corps that President Machado will take a leave of absence and that it is the President's purpose later to resign.

The department's communication said that Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Secretary of State, had previously resigned but was continuing and that the department would attend to routine matters until Dr. Ferrara's successor was appointed.

The resignation of the Secretary of State, as well as the President, was part of the American peace plan in order to permit the appointment of a new Secretary of State acceptable to all factions who should succeed to the highest office.

Strategic Points Seized

The President's decision to retire from office followed closely on a bloodless coup d'état by the army last night in which military units seized fortresses and other strategic points in Havana and demanded that President Machado get out.

Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, recently presented a proposal to the President calling for his retirement as a solution for political turmoil in the island republic.

Strikes in Havana and throughout the island have added to the dislocation of normal activities in Cuba.

A few hours before the expiration of the military ultimatum that President Machado resign, officers of the aviation corps informed Ambassador Welles that Gen. Alberto Herrera, the Secretary of War, was an impossible choice for the provisional presidency.

Opposed to General Herrera

A delegation of officers, calling on the Ambassador, presented a memorandum declaring that Machado's successor must be a non-military and impartial man. They indicated also that they were opposed to anyone connected in any way with the Machado régime.

Both the people and the army, they informed the ambassador, oppose the selection of General Herrera.

The statements of the delegation took on authority from the fact that strategic points in Havana, including the great fortresses, were in the hands of the military forces.

Ambassador Welles, who got no sleep during the night, had an engagement to talk with Col. Julio Sanguily, one of the leaders of the military coup d'etat effected yesterday without bloodshed.

There was a strong probability that the stopgap presidency would go to Col. Horacio Ferrer, another hero of the coup d'etat.

General Election Due

Señor Torres Menier, spokesman for the aviation corps, told the Associated Press the army would not accept General Herrera as provisional President because "the people would believe the coup d'état was staged merely to substitute Herrera for Machado, which would be no improvement."

"You may say," he added, "that most leaders of the movement favor Horacio Ferrer, but will accept any man from military or civil ranks who is not tainted by politics and who is acceptable to the people."

He expressed the belief the army would demand flatly that Machado resign and would be dissatisfied with a mere leave of absence, although political considerations may make the latter course preferable.

The Cuban Constitution provides for a general election 60 days after a President's resignation, but a provisional President serves indefinitely if the office is vacated by reason of a leave of absence.

Crowds Greet Soldiers

It was generally expected that the general strike, which now is openly described as a move to accomplish Machado's withdrawal, will be terminated tomorrow.

Cheering thousands greeted the soldiers in the city's streets last night when news of the developments spread—that Machado had promised soldiers he would resign, that the armed forces had demanded his withdrawal, and that they had

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Creditors Scoop In Week's Wages Of New Workers

NRA Action Held Needed to Release Funds for Necessities

Impatient creditors who swoop down on the first pay envelop of the reëmployed presented today a new menace for the NRA.

In a Connecticut factory 300 happy workers were taken on but at the end of the week agents of creditors with writs of attachment in their hands claimed the pay of 200 who had been unable to meet their debts during their unemployment.

Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League, declared that such a policy is calculated to defeat the purpose of the President of getting money into the hands of the laboring man, who will spend it. The only solution, according to her, lies in a liberal policy on the part of the banks, which will ease credit to business men, with the understanding that they in turn will extend relief to their debtors.

A Boston banker took a constructive view of these attachments. He said that the payment of these debts spells increase in purchasing power even if only indirectly. Countless numbers of small employers, weighted down with myriads of small uncollected debts, will be more able to take on new help as these debts are paid.

In similar optimistic vein, Mr. P. F. Raphael, president of the R. H. White Company, declared the wages of 54 per cent of the firm's personnel had been raised voluntarily above the minimum.

"I am not for the NRA 100 per cent, but 1000 per cent," he said. "And I have more optimism than ever before. We have had a 33 per cent increase in business due to an expected rise in prices and new confidence in the general public."

The lack of coördination between the different groups of the NRA administrative machinery is causing considerable confusion. One commentator pointed out that so far there is little coöperation between the New England Recovery Board, the state boards, the local committees and the various arbitration groups. The next task is, according to some authorities, to get these groups into a coördinated pattern.

Miss Mary Ward, yesterday's appointee to the chairmanship of the women's division for Massachusetts of the NRA, declared she would exploit all her political knowledge as Democratic committeewoman for the Commonwealth to reach persons inaccessible even to the newspapers and the radio.

The State Federation of Labor in convention in Springfield fell in line with the national body in its determination to police the code. The state convention authorized the appointment of the committee of five to act as labor vigilantes. The way was also left open to reconvene the convention in case drastic action is needed to enforce observance by shunners of the NRA agreement.

Tsai Defeats 'Reds' Near City of Lungyen

AMOY, China, Aug. 12 (AP)—General Tsai Ting-Kai's rejuvenated army followed up its victory earlier yesterday over 40,000 Communists between Changchow and Lungyen by continuing to drive the Red Army back toward Lungyen. The recapture of that city appeared imminent.

General Tsai's Ninteenth Route Army, which achieved fame early last year for its heroic defense of Shanghai against the Japanese, were reported retreating before the Communists. The latter, following up their victory at Lungyen, were threatening to drive on to this important seaport, east of Changchow.

Amoy continued to be packed with refugees, who fled here from the interior to escape the Communist force. Otherwise the city is quiet although under military rule.

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Sky Brightens For Owners Of Small Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

agency under limitations laid down by the law, it is believed.

But all the loans cannot be made in cash. The $200,000,000 put up by the Treasury would not go far under that policy. The whole success of the program lies in the willingness of mortgage holders to accept the $2,000,000,000 in bonds, issued for that purpose.

Certain banks, building and loan associations, insurance companies and other mortgage holders have been slow in accepting the bonds in payment for their mortgage holdings. Their reluctance recently brought a special appeal from President Roosevelt urging them to unite in a "forward movement in the great work before us."

A possible solution may be found in the decision of the corporation to allow mortgagees and mortgagors to enter into agreements to exchange the mortgage for corporation bonds for three years instead of for the 18-year duration of the bonds. This shorter extension would tide over the period of recovery and by that time, reaction to the long-term bonds might be more favorable on the part of banks and saving institutions.

Law Forbids in Some Cases

Large insurance companies, in particular, have turned down the bonds. In some states, holders are prohibited by law from accepting the bonds, but the number of creditors which are free to take them would more than carry the program to success, it is estimated.

The corporation has been in operation about two months, but the number of loans made is negligible. While reluctance on the part of some creditors has been partly responsible, the difficulty of organization has contributed.

The Federal Home Loan Bank, which is considered a permanent agency, is designed to serve building and loan associations and other mortgage holders in much the same manner that the Federal Reserve System serves the commercial banks.

The Home-Owners' Loan Corporation is a temporary measure designed to aid distressed home-owners over a period of extremity. A third agency in the vast scheme of aid for home-owners is the field service department which will promote federal savings and loan associations and attempt to solve the whole problem of home financing.

Things Look Brighter

Much time has been consumed in organization, but the apparent unpopularity of the bonds has been the major cause of delay. Things are looking up now. The Bank of America, with nearly $1,000,000,000 assets, sent notice to all its branches that they could accept Home-Owners' Loan Corporation bonds. This affects 415 branches in 247 cities, comprising 50 per cent of the banks in California.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to accept the bonds as collateral security on loans at 80 per cent of their par value and the Treasury will accept them at par as collateral against deposits of public moneys in depositories.

The Home-Owners' Loan Corporation was established by a law signed June 13. The directors are the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Machinery for carrying out the law is being set up throughout the country with a state manager, local agents and appraisers in each state.

Certain definite qualifications must be met before the corporation will consider making a loan on a mortgage.

Requirements to Be Met

1. The lien must have been of record on the house on June 13, 1933, when the act became a law.
2. The property must not exceed $20,000 in value.
3. The loan cannot exceed 80 per cent of the appraised value if the loan is made in bonds, nor can it in any event exceed $14,000.
4. The loan if made in cash—where the creditor will not take bonds—cannot exceed 40 per cent of the value of the property.
5. If the loan is made solely to pay taxes, where there is no other lien, it cannot exceed 50 per cent of the value.
6. The borrower must be unable, in the judgment of the corporation, to secure relief elsewhere.
7. The loan must be secured by the first lien on the home.
8. It must be occupied by the owner as a home or held as a homestead and not designed for more than four families.

To get a loan, the home-owner applies to the state manager, or to the local attorney or appraiser. An application blank is filled out. An appraisal is made of the property and the title is checked.

Procedure When Accepted

If all is satisfactory, and the holder of the mortgage will accept the bonds in exchange for the mortgage, the corporation will take the mortgage over, pay up the taxes and add them to the debt. Then it takes a new mortgage drawing 5 per cent interest, divided so as to pay off the debt in monthly installments in 15 years. Cash will be lent up to 40 per cent of the value of the property at 6 per cent. The bonds pay 4 per cent interest, guaranteed by the Treasury and are tax free.

The corporation proposes to carry owners until the upward swing in business enables them to resume their mortgage payments and thereby finance themselves.

Meanwhile the Home Loan Bank System, established last year, to build up a permanent reserve of long time credit and make provision for continuing needs was also included in the appeal for support from building and loan associations and other mortgage-holding groups. The Federal Home Loan Banks are now lending approximately $2,000,000 a week to their members, which are in turn lending a large proportion of this money out for the financing of homes.

Expert Is in Charge

Organization of the Federal Savings and Loan Association is in the hands of Mr. Frank A. Chase of Miami, Fla., expert on home financing. The Government has set aside $100,000,000 for the purpose of matching dollar for dollar funds subscribed in these new thrift organizations under federal charter. Formation of these associations will be pushed in localities not now having home lending agencies.

It is estimated that 18.2 per cent of the population does not have access to home financing facilities at present. Care will be taken to prevent any interference with existing concerns.

The savings and loan associations automatically become members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board which gives them access to large lines of credit. First steps toward organization of these associations is going forward now in Florida where 10 groups have been granted permission to organize.

Business Takes Pilot Aboard

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Dr. Willard L. Thorp

Two New Zealand Works Announced; To Cost £550,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.,—Shortage of money in the depression has compelled the New Zealand Government sharply to curtail public works expenditures.

Much interest has been aroused therefore by the announcement, by Mr. J. G. Coates, Acting Prime Minister, that two major city enterprises would be put in hand, and that over-the-counter sales of government stock would be resumed.

The long-deferred construction of a new railway station in the capital is to be started at a cost of £350,000. The Government also proposes to go on with the work of building a central post office block at Dunedin, which was estimated to cost £200,000. This will house government departments at present scattered through the city.

The times are favourable to such construction work in more than one respect. These works will be financed partly out of the money provided for unemployment relief by special taxation. The state will also reap a benefit from the low prices of raw material prevailing, and loan money used will be raised at reduced rates of interest. The Government is offering bonds over the counter at 3¾ per cent, a much lower rate than those prevailing for public works loans in recent years.

Recovery Program Centers On Three Major Objectives

Protection of 'Blue Eagle,' Urging Public to Buy Now and Efforts to Bring Peace to Troubled Industrial Areas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—With one more week of unabated activity added to the spectacular development of the national recovery program, interest of officials today was centering with increased attention on three major objectives.

1. Proposals to protect the "Blue Eagle" insignia against violations by those who have signed a code.
2. Increase in the purchasing power of the public, coinciding with the "buy now" campaign, which is put at the forefront of the whole program.
3. Efforts by the mediation board to bring peace to troubled industrial areas, while at the same time spreading the wings of the "Blue Eagle" to cover more and more employers and workers under the new program of self-governing industries.

Added to these latest major developments are a score of corrollary activities all bringing the work of the recovery administration to a focus for the inspection of President Roosevelt when he returns here for a survey next week. The open hearings, or "goldfish bowl" stage, of the soft coal discussions are drawing to a close after showing an apparent irreconcilable confliot between union miners and open-shop operators; preparations are under way for enlisting the motion picture industry in spreading the pictorial story of the NRA objectives over the country; additional codes are being presented and signed daily while Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, prepared to fly to St. Louis—where he will deliver a radio speech over a nation-wide hookup tomorrow.

Held Strictly to Code

Statements by General Johnson and other developments of the past 24 hours left no doubt here that "Blue Eagle" employers are going to be held rigidly accountable to the codes which they have signed.

With a grim warning, General Johnson declared that violation of such codes was going to mean economic destruction for any firm that attempted it.

At the same time, Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., mailed a letter to 48 state federations, 1000 city central bodies and 30,000 local trade unions urging a local check-up in every case where a shop or factory displays the NRA insignia. Action like this leaves officials of the recovery administration perfectly convinced that the new industrial system will be self-regulatory, or in the words of General Johnson, that it will be "executed by complaints."

Another striking development of the day was a proposal to boost purchasing power discussed at luncheon yesterday between General Johnson and Col. Louis M. Howe, the President's secretary. This consisted primarily of a plan for employers to advance one week's salary, under certain safeguards, to reëmployed persons.

General Johnson is favorably inclined to the advance-pay idea but contends that it will have to be left to the individual initiative of the employers. Certain large companies have adopted the idea, it is stated.

Hollywood to Aid NRA

Stars of the Hollywood firmament are about to come to the aid of NRA, according to one of the many announcements made in the course of developments here. The campaign will be made without cost to the Government, but will be so extensive that nearly every member of a motion picture audience in America will see one of the proposed releases. Mr. John C. Flinn of the motion picture division of the NRA outlined the program in a letter sent out to 15,000 motion picture theaters.

It was learned yesterday that an attempt to organize all the truck associations of America into a single group was about to be carried through successfully. This will be known as the Federated Truck Associations of America, composed of state, regional, and local motor-truck and highway freight associations and covering probably half the states.

Four big industries were added overnight to the growing list which has submitted to the NRA régime—boot and shoe manufacturing; the wholesale drug industry; the cheese and the cotton batting industries. They were all authorized by General Johnson to operate under modified reëmployment agreements, pending hearings on their proposed permanent codes.

Names of Those Losing Eagle Will Be Given World to Read

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—What does the NRA mean? The following questions were developed and answered yesterday by officials of the national recovery administration:

If the "Blue Eagle" is taken away from a business or an individual, will it be a matter of public information?

Yes. Publicity concerning the action probably will come from Washington.

What is the cotton textile national industrial relations board?

It is a board set up under the NRA to help wherever possible in bringing about amicable readjustments or settlements between employers and employees in the cotton textile industry.

Is there any limit to what restaurant operators may charge their employees for meals?

Yes, under the restaurant industry code, $3 a week is all that may be deducted.

Are tips included in the minimum wage set for waiters and waitresses?

No.

What are the maximum hours barbers and operators of beauty shops may work?

Under the temporary code, pending acceptance by the NRA of a permanent one, they may work 48 hours a week. Clerical help in such shops, however, are on a 40-hour-a-week basis.

How many people will it require to keep the NRA functioning?

Administrator Johnson believes that after the preliminary stages are over the number of employees will be fewer than they are now. Rapid expansion at the present time, he says, is to take care of the influx of codes and the necessity for interpretation and execution.

What does the NRA propose to do when it has been furnished evidence that firms or individuals are violating the President's reëmployment agreement?

The NRA wants all the codes in before it starts any investigation of this sort. Industries now are being told to straighten out their own problems.

Will the NRA attempt police power after all the codes have been submitted and approved?

NRA officials now do not contemplate such action, preferring if possible to place such power in the hands of a governmental agency such as the Federal Trade Commission.

What about profiteers under the NRA?

Complaints of this sort are first referred to the consumers' board of the NRA for recommendation as to future action.

Gov. Pinchot Urges NRA Trade Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 12—Capital and Labor of this State, long at war with one another, have before them today a proclamation by Gov. Gifford Pinchot urging both employers and workers to get together and assist President Roosevelt's national industrial recovery program by submitting all their disputes to the President's board of mediation and to forgo the calling of strikes.

"In particular, I urge that all differences be laid aside and every hostile action suspended while the board is settling a dispute," he said in part. "Let conference take the place of conflict and let Labor and Capital work together to help the President bring back good times."

The Governor asserted the President had provided a new deal in the settlement of industrial disputes and held that the settlement of the strike in the bituminous fields of western Pennsylvania through the return of the miners to work while the board considers their grievances, sets an example "that should be followed in every industrial dispute."

Shorter Hours Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first test here of the new Atlanta ordinance fixing the hours of operation for food dealers between 7:30 and 5:15 o'clock except on Saturdays has come with a temporary injunction taken out by attorney for one of the farmers operating at the curb market here. The petition states that although all the farmers are ready and willing to coöperate in the National Recovery Act, legal limitation of hours for selling foodstuffs simply lessens employment of men and allows perishable food to spoil.

Johnson Is Democrat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the head of the NRA, cleared up yesterday the question of whether he is a Democrat. Asked at his press conference regarding reports that he was a Republican working for the Democratic Administration, he said: "My father was a Democrat, my grandfather was a Democrat and my great-grandfather was a Democrat. They were all pretty good active and leading Democrats. So I am a Democrat by inheritance, conviction and belief and I have never given anybody cause to believe that I am anything else."

Roosevelt Turns To Amherst Man For Trade Expert

Commerce Director Cites Facts and Figures to Chart Business Sea

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug 12 — The liaison man between industry and government when business men turn their attention from emergency codes to long-range planning for the future will be Dr. Willard L. Thorp of Amherst, Mass., just appointed by President Roosevelt to be director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Dr. Thorp is to be in charge of the "clearing house" for economic facts and figures considered essential to put the country back on a sound footing and start it forward once more along a pathway of a reasonably assured progress. In this connection he will coöperate closely with the recently organized business advisory and planning council for the Commerce Department, of which Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, is chairman.

The questions upon which Dr. Thorp will coördinate material run like this: Can controls be devised which will avoid, or at least ameliorate, the violent periodic oscillations in employment and income which have been becoming more and more extreme and disastrous with the advance of the industrial system?

Is there any way by which a balance can be maintained between the growth of productive equipment and the distribution of purchasers' income?

Can overexpansion of plants be avoided?

Would there be a closer coördination between plant capacity and consumer demand if industry were decentralized into smaller plants more widely distributed?

Dr. Thorp's training and experience have provided him with the necessary qualifications for this research work. He has been professor of economics at Amherst since 1926. Since 1923 he has been a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., in New York, and for some time he has been a staff member of the committee on government statistics and information services, set up by the American Statistical Association and Social Science Research Council. This is an organization engaged at present in reviewing the statistical work of the Government at the invitation of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, Commerce and Labor.

Among the books he has written is "Business Annals" published by the National Bureau of Economic Research; "Economic Institutions" published in 1928.

Under Dr. Thorp's direction, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce will carry on its usual function of trade promotion at home and abroad, but stress will be laid on the new economic studies.

Leaders in Chicago Unite to Get Back Of Recovery Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Respondng to an appeal to put aside personal differences of opinion for the good of the cause, Chicago business, industrial and civic leaders yesterday, with a semblance of war-time cooperation, joined in forming a Chicago recovery council as recommended by the national recovery administration.

Representatives of nearly 300 individual organizations responded to the call issued by the Chicago Association of Commerce for a meeting to effect the organization of the council and gave speedy approval to the method of procedure which had been planned by Mr. George W. Rossetter, president of the association.

The purpose of the new organization, it was declared, is to put Chicago and its metropolitan suburbs on a united front in the fight for recovery; and to integrate and coördinate recovery efforts under the new plan. An executive committee of several dozen prominent men to direct the activities, a publicity committee, a speakers' bureau, and a code committee, to advise in the procedure of preparing and filing codes, are included in the program.

The Chicago district has 116,000 firms signed up under the new code it was reported at the meeting by Mr. F. L. Roberts, representative of the United States Department of Commerce in this area.

New Deal to Assist Future Home Owners Backed in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—A coöperative effort to develop what is described as a "new deal" for the home owner of the future has been launched here by a large group of leaders in the fields of architecture, finance, social service, city planning, real estate, research, building material and equipment.

Through the formation of a National Association for Better Housing, which will hold its first annual convention here this fall, the organizers plan a new approach to home building in the hope of making better homes easier to buy. They expect to arrive at this objective through fostering greater coöperation between the parties engaged in the planning of residential developments, in the financing of home buying, and in the actual design of the individual home.

The organization of the association is the outgrowth of a national conference on the renewal of home building held here recently, at which time Mr. J. Soule Waterfield, vice-president of the Starrett Building Company and chairman of the conference, was authorized to effect a permanent agency to carry forward the aims formulated by the conference.

Thousands of Farms Escape Cost of Upkeep in New York

Children of City Take Care of 3000 Tiny Plats Where They Raise Radishes, Beets, Carrots Under Proper Guidance

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—There are 3000 farmers in New York City who care nothing about the price of wheat or cotton. Who are untroubled by taxes or mortgages. Who do not count the cost of seed or labor. Who are in fact subsidized.

These are the boys and girls on the seven farm garden projects of the city park department who are given seed and lent their little five-feet-square plats of land, provided with tools, and supplied with instructors who are knowledgable in the ways both of children and cutworms.

Even before the scheduled opening hour of 9 a. m. the children may be seen, eager, expectant, waiting for the padlock to fall and the gates to open so that they may rush to the beets or onions, the radishes or the Swiss chard and see what has grown since yesterday, whether vegetable or weed.

Take Jimmy for instance. Jimmy says he once went to the country, "for a picnic" and saw things growing, but he never planted anything himself until he went last year to the garden at Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue.

There with 51 other boys and 52 girls he tends his little patch with its first row of parsley, its second devoted to carrots, its third Swiss chard, its fourth beets, and its fifth—alas for the scarcity of seeds—celery while some of the other children have beans or kohlrabi.

Each Plot Numbered

Each plot has its own number, made for this particular garden by the children in the opportunity classes in the near-by schools, children with big bodies but who are not deemed by the authorities to be ready for big tasks. But they made the numbers and a few of them have garden plots and do very well indeed, according to the instructor in charge.

It was Jimmy to whom the instructor called, "Show the lady the carrot worms I found this morning and put in that glass jar," but the lady preferred not to see the carrot worms and thereby lost Jimmy's interest.

The instructor however, continued his story of how he now teaches his former pupils' children and how some of his boys now have market gardens of their own and come back to brag to him that their Swiss chard is bigger than his, or their carrots are much farther along.

"As they should be," he explains, "since they probably planted before I did. "I begin along about April 1 with spading, the children from the schools coming during their nature study or physical training periods to make the gardens and plant lettuce, radishes and onions. They harvest the last week in June and then the neighborhood children who have been waiting eagerly for their chance are allotted plots and they put in the second crop."

Garden Opened Her Eyes

Mary did not know the difference between a geranium and a daisy until she bsgan to go to the garden. Eleanor did. She had flowers in her yard when she lived in Pennsylvania, but she didn't know that you could grow flowers in New York City until she left her crowded apartment house and found the garden.

Over at the Chelsea garden, a tiny strip of land along the side of the playground at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenure, a group of Greek boys discuss the advantages of farming in New York City. One of them is all for it. "It is more better over here," he says, but another one looks contemptuously at the peanut and the castor oil and the wheat and rye stalks in the very tiny display garden and says, "In Greece we grow yellow flowers and eat them and we have meadows and donkeys and horses."

One of the boys in the Chelsea farm garden has decided to go to Cornell University and learn more about agriculture as the result of his experience there and now is working his way through high school. In all the gardens the children not only enjoy their farming, but they learn respect for other people's property, discipline, perseverance, and all kinds of lessons.

China Overcomes Floods by Vast System of Dikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The great system of dikes constructed by the National Flood Relief Commission in 1931 and 1932 along the Yangtse Valley has been submitted to a severe test this spring and summer, and has met the test with flying colors. Rising higher than its level for any recent year except 1931, the Yangtse would have overwhelmed the old dikes as it did in 1931, but the new dikes prevented serious floods.

Col. G. G. Stroebe, consulting chief engineer of the Hankow Engineering Bureau, declares that not one case of failure has occurred in the commission's dikes. Many community dikes were destroyed by the high waters, but those built by the government commission have stood.

The dike system completed early in 1932 was the largest construction enterprise completed in modern China. More than 1,000,000 men worked on the dikes under the direction of government engineers. A portion of the money for this work was given by American philanthropists, but most of it came from the Government at Nanking. The enterprise already has saved millions of Chinese farmers from the experience of another disastrous flood.

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State Regulation Of Liquor Trade Urged in Balkans

Temperance Group Cites Public Reaction to Growing Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOPLIE, Yugoslavia—Growth of public opinion in favor of strong measures to check consumption of alcoholic drinks in eastern Europe, where cheapness of liquor is increasing its sale, has been shown in several recent conferences in the Balkans.

The organized temperance workers of Yugoslavia, meeting at their fifth annual congress here—the chief city of Macedonia—recommended that the state should prohibit sale of alcohol during weekends; that it should give no new permission for opening saloons; take the necessary steps that should be taken to have workers paid on Monday instead of Saturday; that production and distribution of nonalcoholic drinks should be stimulated; and that temperance propaganda and especially temperance instruction for school children should be furthered.

A meeting of the teachers' and students' temperance societies of Bulgaria was held in Tirnovo. Five hundred delegates and visitors present represented 750 organized teachers and 25,000 students and pupils, with societies in most Bulgarian schools. Bulgarian temperance activities are approved and encouraged by the Ministry of Public Instruction, which has placed temperance work among the youth officially in the hands of the Teachers' Neutral Temperance Association.

At the congress, it was voted that in view of the excessive number of candidates for teaching positions preference should be given to applicants who do not use alcoholic drinks, that temperance work be one of the teachers' extracurricular activities, encouraged and rewarded by the State, that very thorough temperance courses be introduced in all normal schools and that a special temperance "inspectorate" be established in the Ministry of Public Instruction to look after the enforcement of rules and laws relative to antialcoholic instruction in the schools.

In Bulgaria the temperance movement records steady growth and counts among its achievements extension of manufacture and sale of nonalcoholic wine.

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East and West They Come Deep Awash With Rich Cargo

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Scenes Along Boston's Water Front

Dread Waterline Disappears As Ships Come to Port Loaded

'Red Ink' Line to Shippers Sinks Lower and Lower, Goods From West and East Pile Up and Stevedore's Wages Rise

Waistlines are going up along Boston's waterfront.

The cargo liners, the sea-going "women" who bring the materials to keep New England industries moving are getting away from the long straight lines, top-heavy lightness and visible churning of propellers that tell of bare decks and empty holds.

They look more workaday now, wallowing into Boston Harbor, hiding that streak of red lead that is as abhorrent to the shipping man as red ink is to the auditor. Business is picking up. This is the message that is written on the salt-streaked plates of 137 steamers to arrive in port during July.

This is the message that the gruff challenge of their sirens is carrying to the gang of waiting stevedores; to the fleet of motor trucks that clatter over the cobbled ways of Atlantic Avenue; to the strings of empty freight cars that rumble hollowly toward Northern Avenue and to factory chimneys that are sporting the first plumes of smoke in many lean months.

All along the waterfront, from Charlestown around the sweep of the harbor to South Boston, wharves are laden. In the dim, cavernous sheds the shuttles of the stevedores' trucks are weaving a pattern of industry. The aroma from piled mountains of merchandise is rising to the shadow-shrouded rafters, as sweet to the nostrils of the merchant and manufacturer as any fragrance of sandalwood and myrrh.

One Scents Good Times

Layer upon layer of odors. The rank bite of untanned hides, the full pungency of hemp and burlap; the clean, sharp tang of sawn lumber; and, over all, the oily heaviness of wool. The smell of wool is everywhere, hardly a dock shed that does not waft a cloud of it streetward. Wool from Nevada, Wyoming and Idaho, over 83,000,000 pounds in July, a gain of 31,000,000 over last July. Wool coming in on the ships from the Pacific coast, wool from Australia and New Zealand, from South America and Texas, European wool, English wool, Canadian wool. All of it bearing its testimony that again the looms of the nation are awakening from their slumber.

In the Merchant & Miner's pier on Northern Avenue is written a chapter in the story of business revival. Not so many months ago the reduced crew of stevedores were working part time to earn an average wage of 10 weekly. Today, on the same pier, the same handlers, augmented by 40 or 50 more, have run their average weekly wage up to $30.

Freight handlings have increased sensationally in the last 10 weeks. And this increase is a cross section of American industry. Huge cases of cotton piece goods are there from the now coded South. Shoes, saddles and leather goods from St. Louis' factories. From the kilns of West Virginia and Ohio, fruit jars, crockery and ink bottles—not for red ink. Cotton from the bulging warehouse's of the South, peanuts from Dixie's fields for the baseball fan.

Piled beside them are New England's sales in cases and drums and bales, everything from shoe machinery to barber's supplies.

From the West They Come

Farther along the water front where the boats from the Pacific coast unload, mountains of redwood, fir and hemlock are builded. Hawaiian pineapples; peaches and asparagus tips from the slopes of the Pacific, salmon from icy Alaskan waters, ready for the can openers of New England.

On these docks the plied freight tells a story in changing conditions. Not so long ago the westbound boats were steaming out of Boston Harbor with fair cargoes, to return with almost empty holds. Now the exact opposite is true. Freight is pouring into Boston, not only filling holds to overflowing, but forcing some of the steamship companies to put additional ships on the Boston run. The American Hawaiian Line has chartered seven ships to raise their schedule to two ships a week.

All this tells the story of New England's upward surge toward prosperity. New England is buying. Like a thrifty housewife she is loosening her purse strings to buy the stuff to keep her looms and factories busy. Now it is the westbound ships that are taking out less than they bring.

But, even this light westward movement of freight is a good sign. The stuff that New England is buying is mostly raw materials. The goods it is shipping west are manufactured products, ginger ale, shoe polish, mailing tags, soap. The raw materials pouring in mean that the mills and marts of the East will soon be pouring their products into westbound holds, to send them wallowing out of the harbor as squat, broad-beamed and low in the water as they were on arrival.

Europe and Far East

Down at the army base where the ships come in from Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg with chemicals, dyes and raw stuffs from Europe as well as the transshipped offerings of the Far East the varied story of New England industries is written. On the deck of a huge cargo carrier the winches are clattering, emptying the holds onto the doorsteps of shop and factory.

Rubber draws a map of the colorful East; crude rubber from the Malay Peninsula, and the Straits Settlements, smoked sheet rubber from British Malaya, crepe rubber from Sumatra.

For New England tanneries and factories bundles of hides are swinging down to the stevedores' trucks, untanned calfskins from Dutch pastures, salted hides, pickled skins, huge pelts of water buffaloes from the steaming East. Hemp and cordage and jute in bales and bundles pile up in the gargantuan shadows till the motortrucks and freight cars shall arrive, and with them cotton, flax, mysterious boxes and barrels with strange place names and stranger content markings.

They came in before? Certainly. But they are coming in now in an increasing flood, the import of which cannot be mistaken. Ships with this type of cargo were a year ago coming into the harbor carrying loads ranging in weight from 200 to 300 tons. The same ships are now carrying from 2000 to 3000 tons, a tenfold increase. The glow of furnaces, the clack-clack of shuttles, the hum of wheels in New England mills tell the "why" of the increase.

It is because of this that waistlines are going up along the waterfront. This is the reason for the appearance of greater girth and width that the cargo liners are sporting as filled holds settle them deeper into the water. This accounts for the gradual disappearance of the water line, the red ink of the shipping man.

Polish-Russian Union Denied As 'Propaganda'

Anti-German Protocol Stories From Vienna; Berlin Unworried

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Rapidity with which political rumor has been operating in recent weeks is indicated by stories which reached a reasonably wide measure of prominence concerning a Polish-Russian union against Germany.

Reports emanating from Vienna were published in Berlin declaring that a secret agreement which, if it actually existed, would indeed be of a significant nature, had been reached by the Polish and German Foreign Office.

Although it was made clear that the "protocol" had not yet been signed it was said to be directed against the "imperialistic and chauvinistic tendencies of the German Reich."

Called Propaganda

Foreign Office circles in Berlin were reluctant to discuss this latest of numerous political rumors. The Wilhelmstrasse took the position that quite apart from the improbability of any such provocative action as that outlined in the Viennese dispatches, there was reason to characterize the affair as "mere anti-German propaganda."

It was recalled that under the Berlin Treaty of 1925, Germany and Russia agreed to give mutual notice of foreign agreements. It is definitely established that no such notice has been received from Moscow in Berlin. At the same time the correctness of Moscow's attitude in the observance of this treaty in the past is regarded here as ruling out any supposition that a breach of the agreement could have occurred.

Meanwhile two interpretations are placed upon the large economic commitments of Russia in Germany. Special government facilities have been given for industrial credits governing purchases of material and machinery in Germany by Russia.

Trade Holds Russia

On the one hand it is contended that this relationship would lead Russia to avoid anything to aggravate the continuance of an important economic rapprochement with Germany.

On the other hand some of the published articles have indicated the suspicion that Russia is attempting by suggestion of diplomatic pressure to force the extension of credits which conveniently fall due within the present year.

German unofficial sources are inclined to completely discount the reports of a "protocol" which, while ostensibly providing for Russian neutrality in the event of Polish-German conflict, would indirectly support Poland by placing Russia's armament industry at Slavic disposal.

Week's Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—There were 10 favorable dividend changes last week, Standard Statistics, Inc., says, compared with three the week before.

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Uniform Postage At Two-Cent Rate Expected by July

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — A uniform 2-cent rate on all first-class mail by next July is the Post Office Department's present aim.

The mails are already beginning to increase in volume and officials anticipate that these gains of the last few months will be maintained throughout the current fiscal year. The department is sure, however, that the 2-cent rate, effective July 1, on local mail, cannot be extended to other first-class mail at this time without a substantial loss of revenue.

"There has been some misunderstanding on the part of the public of the effect of the three-cent rate upon postal receipts," according to Mr. Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster-General. "It is true that the postal revenues, from all sources, were slightly lower during the fiscal year, 1933, when the three-cent rate was in effect than in 1932, when the letter rate was two-cents," he says.

"But this," he declares, "does not mean, as people have suggested, that the three-cent rate has produced less revenue than would have resulted from a two-cent rate. Beginning in the fall of 1929 and continuing through the fiscal years 1930, 1931 and 1932, there was a continuous and, in fact, a constantly accelerating decline in all classes of postoffice business, due, of course, to the depressed conditions in trade and industry."

There can be on question, Mr. Eilenberger says, that had there been no change in the letter-postage rate the department's revenues for 1933 would have shown the same accelerated ratio of decline as in 1932. As it was, it amounted to about 585,000,000, by comparison with $588,000,000 in 1932.

'Brilliant Talkers' Meet Their Equals In London Police

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Clever young men here may no longer hope to best in discursive battle the police officer who requires them to accompany him to the station, for the "arm" of the law is rapidly becoming the "tongue" as well.

To indicate the controversial merit of the "force," two police officers recently have obtained a law degree at British universities. Mr. R. C. Thomson, superintendent of police, received the degree of bachelor of law at the University of Edinburgh. A similar degree was conferred on Sergt. W. J. Williams of the Birmingham police, who graduated at the University of Wales as a bachelor of science.

While they do not carry any weapon but their truncheons and their wits, the English police are rapidly becoming more impressive than ever. A number of university men have joined the force, and a scheme has been mooted for a police university with "public school" undergraduates.

The latest addition to the force are two women "speed cops." These motorcycle policewomen claim to be the first of their kind in the world.

Meanwhile the Leicestershire police force has asked for an airplane for police work, such as already has been acquired by the London district.

Indicted Man Surrenders

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Joseph Lanza, indicted with 81 others on a charge of intimidation and seeking to control the price and distribution of fresh-water fish at the Fulton Fish market, surrendered to federal authorities yesterday.

Big Gain Shown In Passengers At Croydon Airport

Mails and Freight Also Increase—Tourist Trips Popular

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—High-lights in the annual report on the progress of British civil aviation for 1932 are the extension of the African service from Central to South Africa, and the big increase in mileage and passengers carried on the various services.

Passengers arriving at or departing from the London airport were more than 40,000 as compared with approximately 28,000 in 1931, says the report, which has just been issued here. The total mileage on regular European services was 656,520, or 33,520 more than in 1931. On the Indian and African services 1,077,000 miles were flown as compared with 653,900. The weight of mails rose from 52½ to 64 tons, and the one ton weight of mails carried one day in December was the largest consignment ever carried on a single flight.

During the summer for the first time special parties of tourists accompanied by couriers left London for various continental tours. As an example, a party leaving Croydon after breakfast were in Lucerne or Lugano for dinner the same evening. An increasing use was made by business houses of the air-rail freight service by which parcels can be sent from 150 railway stations in Great Britain to any of the 50 air stations on the Imperial Airways routes. The air-ocean service by which freight can reach, say, Karachi from New York in 14 days also proves popular.

Air survey was carried on continuously during the year which saw the mapping of 19,305 square miles of difficult country in the upper reaches of the Nile in the Southern Sudan, in Uganda and the Belgian Congo. This survey, begun in 1930 and finished in 1932, would, it is estimated, have taken some 12 years by the old ground methods. In addition to this survey, 1000 square miles in Irak were completed, also a town planning map of Durban and its environs. In India large scale maps of some 20 towns were made in connection with the laying of transmission lines for a big hydroelectric scheme.

In research successful work was done with the vertical wind tunnel at the Royal Aircraft Establishment. In this the problem of the spinning airplane can be studied. Progress was also made in the reduction of noise in aircraft.

Consul Protests Reich Ship Ruling

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mr. George S. Messersmith, United States Consul General, decided yesterday to make a report to the State Department in Washington regarding discriminations against foreign shipping companies contained in a recent order whereby steamship companies will transfer only 200 marks (about $64) of passage money per passenger to the home office.

After conferences with representatives of American companies and United States Ambassador William E. Dodd, Mr. Messersmith decided to take this course rather than to approach the German Ministry of Economics. He will ask instructions from Washington.

An official German statement said the ruling was not a new departure but merely intended to bring non-German steamship offices in line with tourist agencies, to which the same restrictions apply in so far as no special mutual agreements between Germany and other countries existed.

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Foreign Trade Hit In Manchoukuo By Postal Impediments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria — Foreign merchants in Manchuria are the principal sufferers from the failure of other nations than Japan to enter into a postal agreement with Manchoukuo. An unconfirmed report has been received that the League of Nations secretariat has requested its members to boycott Manchoukuo stamps. Such action, it is held, could do no harm to Japan and would injure only the nations of the countries concerned.

For several months foreign firms in Manchuria have had an opportunity to discover the impediments to trade caused by such a boycott. The Chinese Government has refused to accept letters bearing Manchoukuo stamps, compelling merchants to send their correspondence to agencies in Dairen which re-stamp them with Japanese stamps. These are accepted in China, but the process results in delays injurious to business interests.

If other nations followed China's example, Manchoukuo would be justified in similarly boycotting all foreign stamps, and the resulting injury to foreign business here would be serious.

Pressure already has been begun by foreign agencies in Manchuria to persuade their governments to recognize Manchoukuo. The new state is a fact, they argue, and obviously is here to stay. Their consuls can give them no assistance with the Government because it is not recognized. As a result Japan's monopoly of trade becomes more complete, merchants declare.

Students From All Over the World Crowd New York for Summer Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Down at the southern tip of Manhattan Island lie the financial fastnesses of Wall Street. In the wide middle reaches are the white lights of Broadway, and rising above both, as though conscious of its academic superiority, is University Heights where 9200 students from all parts of the world are taking summer courses.

Every subway train debouches large groups of students at 116th Street, serious gray-haired students, and laughing, gay undergraduates—students who ask the subway guards in faltering English the way to go, and very-much-at-home students whose books are accompanied by golf bags and tennis racquets, who dash into the corner confectionery for a raspberry soda between classes, and swing down the street with the arrogant assurance of protected youth.

Strangely enough, the West is sending more students than ever this year, which has seen a drop in the total registration from the 1931 peak of 14,016 to 11,543 last year and 9200 in 1933, enrollment from California this year being representative of this situation, with 80 students, as against 67 last year.

Fewer women students this summer partly account for the decreased attendance. Last year they constituted 67 per cent of the enrollment at Columbia University summer session; this year they constitute 65.2 per cent. On the other hand, a larger number of former students have returned this year, the percentage going up from 58.7 per cent last year to 64.5 per cent of the total number this year.

One thousand courses are offered in the summer school, including languages by foreign professors and special subjects by visiting professors from other institutions of the United States. Contemporary literature has a different lecturer each week, the speakers including Miss Zona Gale on the novel; Mr. Clayton Hamilton, the theater; Mr. Joseph Wood Krutch, the critical outlook; Mr. John Erskine, poetry; Mr. Norman Thomas, the social content, and Mr. Irwin Edman, philosophy and poetry.

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Ancient Hardwick Hall To Reopen, King Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATSWORTH, Eng.—Hardwick Hall, built by the famous Bess of Hardwick, custodian of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1569, after being closed for several years, is to be reopened by its owner, the Duchess of Devonshire. This was announced to the King and Queen while they were having tea at Hardwick Hall during their visit to the recent Royal Show at Derby.

The chief reason for the reopening of Hardwick Hall is that its priceless needlework, much of it done by Mary Queen of Scots, is in need of a complete airing. The Hall has no electric light, and the Duchess will have her drawing-room lit by 29 oil lamps. Besides Chatsworth and Hardwick Hall, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire also own Bolton Abbey and Lismore Castle.

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Fusionists Stand 'Rarin' to Go' In Tammany Fight

Slate Completed Except for Judicial and County Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The Fusionists today know just where they stand in the forthcoming mayoralty campaign—that it will be Mayor John P. O'Brien up for reelection by Tammany—and with a ticket complete save for the Richmond County borough presidency, they are "rarin' to go."

The Fusion slate typifies youth, independence and initiative such as this movement has not known since the John Purroy Mitchel ticket in 1913 brought Fusion here its greatest victory. All down the line it aims straight for the main objective of the reform forces—to rid New York City of Tammany Hall and the misgovernment for which it has been responsible. It is 100 per cent anti-Tammany and one of the strongest appeals that has been made to the support of the independent voter. Here it is:

For Mayor, Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican, of Manhattan.

For comptroller, Maj. W. Arthur Cunningham, Democrat, of Queens.

For aldermanic president, Mr. Barnard S. Deutsch, Democrat, of the Bronx.

For District Attorney of New York County, Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., Republican.

For borough president of Manhattan, Mr. Langdon W. Post, Democrat.

For borough president of Queens, Mr. George U. Harvey, Republican, incumbent.

For borough president of Kings, Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Democrat.

For borough president of the Bronx, Mr. Charles Patrick Barry, Democrat.

Fusion parleys will be continued next week with the possibility of adding to the slate names for judicial and county offices.

Standing with Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chief, in his decision to run Mayor O'Brien again are his allies in four of the city's boroughs, including the Brooklyn Democratic boss Mr. John H. McCooey. In some quarters the absence of the Bronx chieftain, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, from a parley of the Democratic bosses yesterday was regarded today as indicating that Mr. Flynn, seeing defeat ahead if Mayor O'Brien headed the Democratic ticket, was for bringing back into the mayoralty picture Mr. Joseph V. McKee, who polled a phenomenal "write in" vote in the special election last November after Mr. Curry and his allies had turned him down for the ad interim mayoralty nomination which he wanted so much.

In best informed quarters, however, it was declared today that Mr. Flynn, confident that Tammany and its allies "must hang together or hang separately," would be found giving whole-hearted support to the ticket in his borough, which is one of the Democratic strongholds in the greater city and where, indeed, it is regarded as almost unconstitutional to cast and count a Republican vote, the latter enrollment being 50,069 out of a total registration of 426,978.

The rest of the Tammany ticket will be picked by Mr. Curry and his allies next week. with tradition assigning aldermanic presidency to the Bronx and the comptrollership to Brooklyn.

Sheriff's Step Effective In Ending Gang Shooting

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12 (AP)—Three men, said to be connected with local night club operations, were shot and killed about 1:30 a. m. today when Sheriff Thomas B. Bash discovered two of the trio exchanging shots with the third.

The two assailants, who were in a motorcar, were slain by Sheriff Bash, and the third, who was afoot, passed on from wounds they had inflicted before the sheriff interrupted them. The shootings took place in a fashionable apartment house district. A third man in the motorcar was captured when he attempted to flee and another was reported to have escaped.

Sheriff Bash, accompanied by Mrs. Bash, Miss Melva Taylor, and Lawrence Hodges, a deputy sheriff, was driving home. He saw a man running and two men in the front seat of a big black sedan shooting at him. The runner returned the fire and fell in the street. Taking a riot gun from the motorcar, the sheriff got out of the car with Hodges, and said he fired at the car when the men fired at him and his deputy.

Weather Delays Start Of Recovery 'Armada'

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Bad flying weather along the eastern seaboard yesterday halted for the time being, the NRA aerial armada which is to carry the Government's "Blue-Eagle" emblem over the nation.

Six large observation planes got away from Floyd Bennett field for Washington early in the morning with their loads of NRA stickers and posters.

Events

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Tree Club meeting, 10; lecture, "Egypt and the Nile," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:15 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 11:00 a. m., 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Opened to Motorists

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Bridge at Concord, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12—Another link in New Hampshire's chain of highways was forged yesterday with the formal dedication and opening of the new steel bridge over the Merrimack River at the southern approach to Concord, in the presence of many state and city officials. With this action, the former structure, long considered hazardous to motor traffic, was officially closed. Demolition will begin immediately in accordance with municipal arrangements with the State. John G. Winant Jr., son of Gov. John G. Winant, severed the ribbon that served as a mid-barrier, and immediately thereafter the first vehicle to lead the traffic parade was occupied by the Mayor and Acting Governor.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Waiting for a Train

A smart Massachusetts labor leader was recently confronted with an injunction against picketing. Burley guards bristled all over the company property, which had as its front door a railroad station.

♪ ♪ ♪

The smart labor leader bought a ticket to Boston near by and walked onto the station platform. When he was told to vacate he said he was waiting for a train. The guards were frustrated, for any one may wait for a train.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tickets were then bought for 100 other picket-tourists, who crowded onto the platform. Train after train passed; all day they did picket duty as they waited, turning back strike-busters. Late at night a train came along, so they used their tickets to Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Apples and Statistics

Apples are getting fat on the boughs out where wellsweeps make rustic triangles against the sky. And these burdened boughs have set the State Department of Agriculture preparing special market statistics for the R. F. D.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the cost of postage, the department will keep growers informed as to where the prices are best. Six hundred Massachusetts farmers subscribed to the service last year. For 10 years now the department has spread information about the apple—kind of turning the tables on the apple, said one bucolic philosopher.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio Cars "Talk Back"

Headquarters can talk to squad cars in most police radio systems but squad cars can't talk back. Result: in an emergency most squad cars are unable to summon help.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pressure of public opinion for better law enforcement in Boston causes Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman to experiment with low-powered, shortwave squad car radio transmitters capable of three-mile talks with district police stations.

Prodigal Returns

"What do you mean, you lost your dog?"

Skippy, the Scotty that wandered fro mthe household of Governor Ely on Wednesday, was returned yesterday, a traveled dog. Miss Ruth Sawyer of Brighton found Skippy, and although she was unaware of his lofty connections, she washed and fed him because he was just "plain dog," with pert ears.

♪ ♪ ♪

More than 300 telephone calls were received at the Governor's home from persons who said they had seen Skippy. When the prodigal returned, a fatted bone was prepared for him and later a collar with the necessary identification.

Fog Clips Wings

Conservatism. It marks the newest, most daring of businesses—air transport. Motors silent, wheel chocks on, a sleek 10-passenger tri-motor plane stands on its warming apron at Boston airport, straining like a leashed hound. But a low ceiling, a maximum operating height of 600 feet. So the ship stays on the ground while pilots cool their heels.

♪ ♪ ♪

Staccato radio weather reports flash in. "Newark, ceiling unlimited, Hartford, ceiling 7000 feet, Stafford Springs ceiling 5000 feet, Boston 600 Five hundred feet is the minimum operating height fixed by the Government. Still the airways company says "no."

Shantyville Shaken

The flimsy shacks of Shantyville in the Connecticut tobacco fields were shaken today by an official blast from an investigation committee.

♪ ♪ ♪

Supporting the story in the last night's Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Edwin C. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, joined with Connecticut authorities in setting his signature to the following stinging summary of a two-day inspection. "Tobacco plantation boarding houses are utterly filthy, unsanitary and unfit for human habitation."

Chicago Jobless Grow Winter's Food Supply

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Guided by the Salvation Army back into the paths of industry, 2000 homeless men who have been housed in the Wrigley Shelter have completed the harvesting of all the vegetables they need for the winter, and $5000 worth additional which have been contributed to other shelters.

Thousands of bushels are still to be garnered on the Salvation Army farm of 300 acres, 25 miles west of Chicago, which will boost the contribution to other shelters well above the $5000. Every man housed at the Wrigley Shelter did his share of work. When the season started there were 2788 men cared for.

'Hobbies' Prove Useful, Australian Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—"Every youth or young man should be helped to adopt some useful hobby," Mr. W F. Gale, president of the New South Wales branch of the British Astronomical Association, declared in an after-dinner address.

"The youth with a hobby does not, in later years when he reviews his life, have cause to reprove himself for the precious hours he has idled away." He added that if a scientific hobby were taken up it was well within the capacity of an enthusiastic amateur to achieve something of importance for the general good or interest of mankind. Point is given to Mr. Gale's remarks by the fact that he took up astronomy as a hobby and, as early as 1892, discovered on the planet Mars the faint markings which are now known as oases.

Lake on Roof Makes Cool Bed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 12 (AP)—Mr. Lewis Bell sleeps in a lake these hot August nights. It's atop a downtown office building, for which Mr. Bell is engineer. He keeps two inches of water on the roof, which is walled in. Each night he wades to his bed, right in the middle of the "lake." He says the water keeps the temperature 15 degrees cooler.

Apple Group Reelects Gray

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mr. Marcus J. Gray of Boston yesterday was reelected president of the International Apple Association.

Johnson Stakes Code Success On 'Buy Now' Drive

Business, He Says, Can't Hire More People If Goods Don't Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — The "buy now" campaign—launched under the auspices of the "Blue Eagle"—will be the final test of the success or failure of the whole gigantic national recovery effort, according to the deliberate judgment of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

In a day crowded with incident and affecting every angle of industry and national economics, whether consumers, labor or capital, this major fact stood out—that the stocky leader of the recovery drive attaches supreme importance to the "buy now" campaign.

"The public will soon buy more for the simple reason that it needs much and can afford to buy more. There is a point of perfectly tremendous importance here," he declared in a statement concerning the matter. "It is nothing less than the point of success or failure. The public must buy now. It must buy under the Blue Eagle, and it may buy to the full of its reasonable and prudent needs. To support increased wages there must be increased business. To get increased business there must be increased buying. Increased wages depend upon increased buying, and we can't have one without the other and that is as certain as that two and two make four."

The customary activities of NRA headquarters continued today, outstanding being the announcement that the National Labor Board had settled in three hours a strike involving 14,000 hosiery workers in 33 mills in Reading, Penna.

General Johnson did not hesitate to express his disapproval of the company-union clause written into the proposed code of nonunion soft coal operators, submitted here Wednesday.

The General also declared that some of the proposals submitted in behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association were definitely "unsatisfactory." Many newspapers have taken steps to sign this "code" already, but he pointed out that until it has been made the subject of a public hearing and has the approval of the President it has no official status.

General Johnson had something to say, too, about the position of public utilities under the new régime. Here a serious problem is developing. The Edison Electric Institute has drawn up a tentative code for the whole industry, but is meeting opposition within the ranks. Two constituent members have resigned. The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Maryland is one, and the Hartford Electric Light Company another. They declare they are intrastate and should not be interfered with by federal control.

General Johnson agreed that legally there might be small validity for NRA supervision, but declared the existing campaign depends on "sanctions and disciplinary force of public opinion and this isn't a state matter, but represents the public opinion of the whole American people."

Week-End Radio Features

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sisters, trio.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 Prof. Harlow Shapley.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 "Annie, Judy and Zeke."
7:30 Radio News Reel.
7:45 Mimi and Jerry.
8:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Press Veterans Dinner—President Roosevelt, Arthur Brisbane.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Arlene Jackson, songs.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Review, popular vocal.
7:30 Songs and guitar.
7:45 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones."
8:00 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
8:30 NBC, "Under the Bridges of Paris."
9:00 NBC, Negro Day at World's Fair.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "All-American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Rider Solomon Michaux.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone.
8:15 CBS, The Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile
9:45 CBS, Rich's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:30 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Irving Conn's Orchestra.
6:30 "Romany Romance"—Gypsy Nina.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 News; baseball scores; orchestra.
7:15 CBS Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:30 Strange Adventures.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Singing Strings.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyai Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Local dance music; studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Ginsberg Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Rumble Wilts," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 NBC, "Princess Ida"—opera.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Troubador of the Violin.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, speech.
8:00 NBC, Chautauqua program.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Will Rogers and Fred Stone.
9:30 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:00 "Vacationeers"; orchestra.
10:30 Green Brothers' Orchestra.
10:45 News; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; quartet.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Gregory Stone's Orchestra.
1:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise"—musicale.
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Viennese Ensemble.
2:30 NBC, German Day at World's Fair.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Greetings to Germany, at the Century of Progress.
5:00 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Clyde Doerr's Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantiques."
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, The Mountaineers Program.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Rakov orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Orchestra and soloists.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbell, "National Affairs."
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:30 CBS, Columbus Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, The Gauchos, ensemble.
7:30 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Beethoven Foundation program.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 CBS, Fred Rich's Entertainers.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
12:45 Italian musical programs.
1:00 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
1:30 CBS, Soloists and orchestra.
2:00 Tom Anderson's Orchestra.
2:15 News; baseball scores; reports.
2:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert.
10:30 News; baseball scores; reports.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:00 p. m.—Alabama Aces.
3:30 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
3:45 Robert Paul, tenor.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 Organ recital.
7:00 "Variety Vendors."
7:30 Studio program.
8:00 Veterans of Foreign Wars program.
8:30 The Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 Philippine Novelty Orchestra.

Victory of Mrs. Greenway to Add Sixth Name to 'Feminine Bloc'

Arizona's Congressional Nominee First Woman to Represent State

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The victory of Mrs. Isabella Greenway in the Democratic primaries in Arizona means that a sixth member will be added to the "feminine bloc" in Congress, inasmuch as the Democratic nomination in that State is tantamount to election.

Mrs. Greenway once said that one of the reasons she wanted to come to Congress was to be near Mrs. Roosevelt. The two are old friends. The President and his wife yesterday sent a message to Mrs. Greenway but, instead of congratulating her, they commended themselves and the people of Arizona that she is to enter public life.

The Greenways and the Roosevelts knew each other before they were married. Their children are about the same age and the families often have visited back and forth. Three times the Roosevelts have traveled across the country just to spend one day at the Greenway ranch in Arizona. It was there that Mrs. Roosevelt made her only stop over on her recent flight to California. Mr. Roosevelt stopped there during his campaign trip, last fall.

Now a widow, Mrs. Greenway still clings to Arizona, where she and her husband went a number of years ago and settled in an adobe cabin on a mountain top 18 miles from a railroad. Mr. Greenway gained fame as a mining engineer, as a Rough Rider in the Spanish-American War and for distinguished service in the World War. He was chosen to be one of the two Arizona citizens whose statues represent the State in Statuary Hall in the Capitol here.

Mrs. Greenway likes the West. The East she says represents civilization, Arizona freedom. She uses the airplane in most of her travels. She has an interest in the Gilpin Air Lines, with which she gave young Elliott Roosevelt a job last spring. When Mrs. Roosevelt was in Los Angeles in June, Mrs. Greenway flew up to have dinner with her and to spend the night. She took only her toothbrush. The two talked until after midnight and got up at dawn to take a plane East. "We've done lots of mad things together," Mrs. Roosevelt says.

A foreign visitor once said that the two most beautiful things in Arizona were the Grand Canyon and Isabella Greenway. Laughing off the compliment, Mrs. Greenway replied, "The only point of similarity is our age."

To be representative from Arizona carries special distinction because the sparsely populated state is entitled to only one member of the lower House. Mrs. Greenway succeeds Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, who resigned to become director of the budget. She is the first woman in Arizona to aspire to a congressional seat and has won nearly four to one over her nearest opponent.

Roosevelt to Visit C.C.C.' Camps on Way Back to White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 11—President Roosevelt will say goodby to Hyde Park today and return to Washington for about 10 days, after which he hopes to return here to continue his vacation in the country until Labor Day.

The President's special train is scheduled to leave Highland, on the west shore of the Hudson River, opposite Poughkeepsie at 11 p. m. (E. D. T.) It is expected that he will leave his train at Harrisonburg or Luray tomorrow and motor back to Washington by way of some of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, where he will see what is being done in the way of reforestation. He expects to be at the White House before nightfall tomorrow.

The President let it be known today that at the end of his summer vacation at Hyde Park by Labor Day, he expects to return to Washington aboard Mr. Vincent Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal. Tentative arrangements are for him to go aboard the Nourmahal on Aug. 31 and, with a United States naval destroyer accompaning the yacht, to steam down the Hudson and across the open sea to the mouth of the Potomac River, and thence to Washington.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers late tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle shifting winds, mostly south or southwest.

Maine: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer on south coast tonight.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and probably Sunday morning; slightly warmer except in south portion tonight.

Vermont: Showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, probably showers Sunday and in north portion late tonight; slightly warmer in east portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; local showers.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east shifting to south winds, weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	72	Miami, Fla.	84	88
Bismarck	56	92	Minneapolis	64	86
Boston	61	74	Montreal	62	78
Buffalo	70	76	Nantucket	64	82
Calgary	54	80	New Orleans	80	94
Charleston	82	96	New York	68	80
Chicago	70	88	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Cincinnati	70	88	North Platte	58	96
Denver	64	86	Philadelphia	66	70
Dodge City	72	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	112
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Pittsburgh	70	86
Hatteras	82	88	Portland, Me.	60	80
Honolulu, T. H.	74		Raleigh	72	92
7 p.m. Aug. 11		86	St. Louis	70	84
Helena, Mont.	46	90	Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	64	96	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N. M.	60	92
Kansas City	78	92	Seattle	56	82
Key West	84	92	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	64	92	Washington	72	78
Memphis	76	88	Williston, N. D.	54	88

A—9 a. m. Aug. 12.
B—Maximum Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:08 p. m., Sunday 9:36 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

Looks Toward Washington

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Isabella Greenway

Motion Pictures

Costume Party

The well-beloved George Arliss is holding screen masquerade at the Metropolitan Theater this week, in which he goes about thinly disguised as Voltaire, and the surrounding cast, in petticoat and periwig, make dutiful obeisance to their distinguished host.

Although you never forget for a moment that it is Mr. Arliss you are watching, he persuades you in spite of yourself that Voltaire was at least a lot like him. In curious cap and headdress over flowing white hair, he makes him a mischievous little gnome of a man; in curly wig and smalliclothes, a polished version of a mentally brilliant courtier. Some of his lines are straight from Mr. Arliss's own reservoir of wit. It may be his delivery of them, but they sound more Arliss than Voltaire. Always he is earnest in his efforts to save France from the impending revolution.

The story compresses history into narrative with suspenseful incident and pictorial elegance. Miss Doris Kenyon impersonates Mme. Pompadour with the silken swish of voluminous outer apparel. The core of the woman is not there. Mr. Reginald Owen makes a merry King Louis XV—with an English accent. Mr. Alan Mowbray stands round with a sinister expression, and Miss Margaret Lindsay doesn't dig very deep into the sorrowful part of Nanette Calas.

Impressive in a theatrical sort of way is the ending, showing, in dissolving views, the rabble of Parisian streets pouring out toward revolution.

Funny (Amusing) and Funny (Queer)

It's awfully funny—funny (amusing) as well as funny (queer) to see Mr. Reginald Owen being a happy-go-lucky King Louis of France at the Metropolitan Theater, and directly afterward find him a convincing Sherlock Holmes at the Fenway Theater in one picture, and a white castaway of the South Sea Islands in another, and maintaining in all three of them, in widely assorted make-up, that peculiar, loose-knit walk of the Englishman. And funny (queer) it is, too, to see Mr. Allan Dinehart in the same film with him, looking like an almost-double or an American version of himself. In further proof of Mr. Owen's versatility, we learn that he wrote the continuity and dialogue for the Sherlock Holmes picture, "The Scarlet Ring."

"The Scarlet Ring," after Conan Doyle, is just what you might expect—a good photograph of a good detective story, holding the interest by its intricacies of plot and the capable support of a cast including Anna May Wong and June Clyde, Allan Dinehart and Alan Mowbray, John Warburton, Wyndham Standing, Halliwell Hobbes and Billy Bevan. If you know these people, you know the types they stand for.

The more important picture at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters is the sentimentalized version of Somerset Maugham's "Narrow Corner," which starts off sturdily enough but softens up toward the end. It is pleasure to see Mr. Dudley Digges dropping most of his mannerisms in favor of the exiled doctor, and sad to see poor Arthur Hohl continue to be cast as one of earth's slimier creatures. There are moments when Mr. Hohl in his bedraggled sea cap'n make-up suggests that, if he summoned a different sort of expression, he might look like Robert Louis Stevenson. There's a thought—he might play a Stevenson biography and prove that he doesn't have to be detestable. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. shows a predilection for his father's style of mustache and the English accent, when he remembers it. Patricia Ellis looks sweetly pretty. Ralph Bellamy makes a fine, upstanding Dane.

There is a first-run picture at the Bowdoin Square Theater, ending today, which the small boy resident in most masculinity will thoroughly enjoy. It shows Tom Mix dashing over the western plains, bullet proof and victorious, in "Terror Trail." It's a gen-u-ine Western and the two mature men who sat with us watched the heroic doings with bulging eyes.

"Tugboat Annie" continues its popular run at Loew's State Theater for a second week. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

The Chicago Opera Company's production of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," scheduled for last night at Braves Field, was postponed, because of inclement weather, to the evening of Aug. 21.

China Stops Iron Sales

NANKING, China, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Chinese Nationalist Government prohibited yesterday the sale of scrap iron and other metals.

Military authorities stated foreign agents had been purchasing such metals anywhere possible in China and shipping them to Japan "for the manufacture of armaments."

Cosmic Dust Puts Size of Universe Theories to Rout

Dizzy Distances Shrink Under New Studies in Measurement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Vast clouds of cosmic dust have tricked astronomers into picturing the universe as much larger than it really is, according to discoveries made with the world's largest telescope at Mt. Wilson Observatory.

Dr. Frederick H. Seares, assistant director, was not ready to reveal the definite proportions of this "shrunken" universe when interviewed recently; but he admitted readily that ordinary conceptions of size must now be discounted. An exact pronouncement will be made upon the completion of certain investigations now under way, he said.

Before the dust veils were discovered, the diameter of the earth's galaxy, or the giant stellar system which is commonly known as the Milky Way, was thought of as 200,000 light years. A light year is the distance light travels during a solar year at its speed of 185,000 miles a second.

Estimates of the size of our universe, of which the earth and solar system are but a minute part, depend upon the distances between certain star clusters, Dr. Seares explained. Brightness and color of these stars are the factors used to calculate the staggering measurements in which astronomers deal. Hence it requires no great drain upon the imagination to picture how dust will affect such measurements, since dust, according to the size of its particles, either obscures or alters light.

Dr. Seares believes that the dust clouds detected by the giant telescope must be made up of very fine particles of matter because the starlight filtering through them has been observed to be of a reddish hue. "Any particles greater than the wavelength of light simply obstruct the rays without changing their color," he explained.

Measurements in the field of color changes are now being conducted here by Dr. Joel Stebbins, director of Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis., and it is the result of these experiments which Dr. Seares believes will have startling significance for the astronomical world. With an associate Mr. Albert E. Whitford, young University of Wisconsin physicist, Dr. Stebbins is studying "the absorption in space from colors of distant stars and nebulæ."

Pay-Day Envelopes Continue to Fatten In Massachusetts

Massachusetts pay envelopes continue to get fatter and the slack in unemployment is gradually being taken up.

There has been a 9.7 per cent increase in the number of wage earners employed in July as compared with June and 12.7 per cent in the total amount of increased pay rolls, according to a statement issued today from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, based on reports from 1143 employers in Massachusetts.

It is unusual for the returns to show an increase in either of these items in July over June. The increases resulted from general improvement throughout the State. The report went on to explain that the effects of the NRA cannot as yet be determined, because the reporting period covered by this survey was the week ending nearest the fifteenth and the first code did not become operative until July 17.

Wages increased to a more marked degree than did employment. July was the fourth successive month to show an increased amount of pay and employment. Employment in July, 1933, was greater by 36.9 per cent and the amount of pay roll greater by 48.0 per cent than in July, 1932. In the five major industries the changes in employment and amount of weekly pay roll in July as compared with June were as follows:

Industries	Employm't Plus %	Weekly Pay Roll Plus %
Boots and shoes	12.1	19.6
Cotton goods	19.0	22.4
Electrical machinery, supplies, including radio	0.7	11.4
Foundry and machine shop products	3.6	8.8
Woolen and worsted goods	15.9	18.4

Belgian Carillonneur To Perform at Cohasset

M. Kamiel Lefevre, noted Belgian carillonneur, is to give his second recital in this season's series on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, on Tuesday, Aug. 15 at 5 o'clock. The program is as follows:

Dirai-je, Manan ..... arr. French Folksong
With variations
"Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes" ..... Traditional
Hymn, "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken" (Austria) ..... Haydn
Romance de Nadir, Duet from the "Pearlfishers" ..... Bizet
Sixth Sonate ..... Valentin Nicolai
Minuet in G ..... Beethoven
Rondo from the First Sonate ..... Nicolai
Humoresque ..... Dvorak
Song without Words ..... Mendelssohn

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Shipments of pneumatic casings in June totaled 6,305,454 the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported today. This compared with 5,180,173 in May and 10,064,918 in June, 1932.

New Catalan Law Designed to Aid Land Cultivators

Opposed by Proprietors Who Brand It Move of Esquerra Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A new agricultural law in Catalonia, designed to settle the problem of the "rabassaires" or land cultivators, has brought protests from the proprietors of land.

The proprietors declare the law is confiscatory and brand its passage a political maneuver of the Esquerra Party. In many instances they have threatened to disobey it.

The rabassaires, who have been demanding "land for those who cultivate it," and who frequently resorted to violence during the last few years, are satisfied with the law.

They cultivate the land on share bases by contract with the proprietors, the contract being known as the "rabassa morta," from which the word "rabassaire" is derived. The rabassaire has tenure of the land in question for the duration of the stock set to growth, such as trees or vines, but not exceeding 50 years.

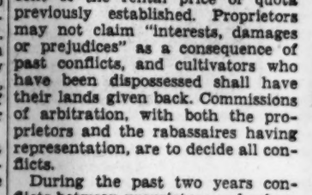
The new law provides that in the settlement of all conflicts between proprietor and cultivator, the latter shall pay the former only 50 per cent of the rental price or quota previously established. Proprietors may not claim "interests, damages or prejudices" as a consequence of past conflicts, and cultivators who have been dispossessed shall have their lands given back. Commissions of arbitration, with both the proprietors and the rabassaires having representation, are to decide all conflicts.

During the past two years conflicts between proprietors and rabassaires have been acute, in Catalonia. The cultivators claimed they no longer could fulfill the terms of the contracts, which were based in most cases on the high prices of the World War period. Feeling their situation was intolerable, they often resorted to violence, including the seizure of crops, the threatening of proprietors by mobs, and in two cases the mobbing of law courts.

The proprietors, on the contrary, say that in many cases the cultivators are richer than they. They commonly hire day laborers to do their work, and they own their homes in many cases, with savings in the bank.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

American Laundry



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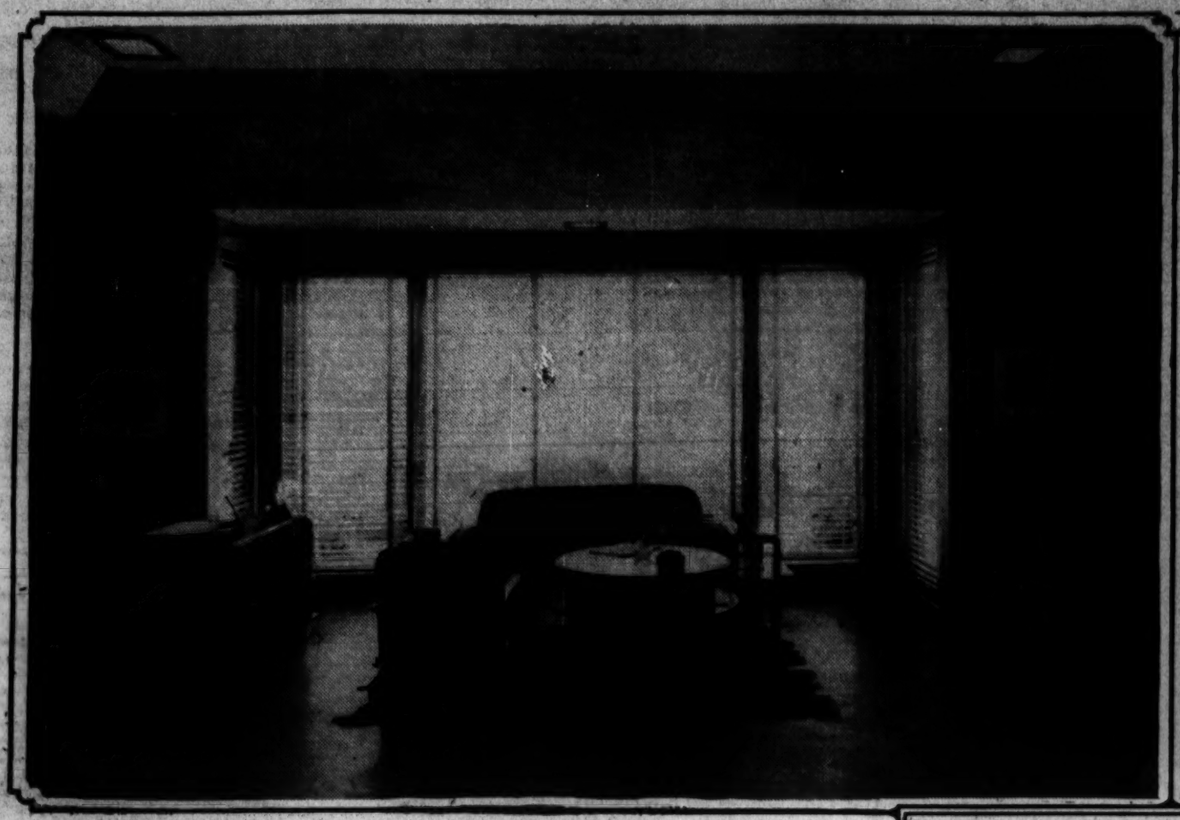


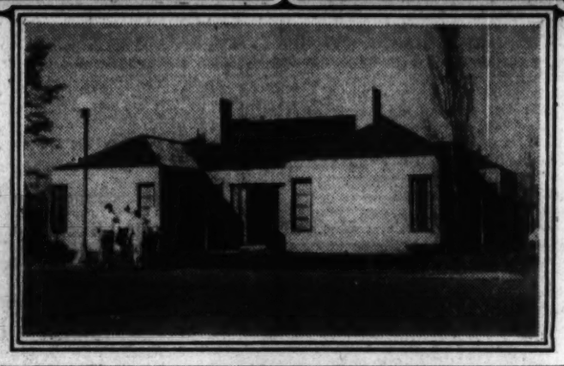
All Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Kaufman-Fabry

Considered by many people to be the most attractive of all the model houses at the Chicago fair, the Lumber Manufacturer's House exemplifies to the fullest practical degree the use of wood alone as interior finish.

At the left, above, a portion of the living r..m is pictured, the walls covered with white oak veneered ply wood in oblong panels, the floor of the same wood laid in herring-bone pattern. The ceiling also is ply wood painted slightly off white. The distinctly modern furniture is of American walnut, covered with heavy cotton-and-wool fabric linen finish—a green background figured in dull shades of coral and tan. The tables, with their upper and lower levels, and the chairs with their simple lines, exemplify the modern ideals of design at their best.

The dining room is shown at the right above and features American walnut in the walls and floor. The furniture carries a lively contrast in the use of aspen and rich brown mahogany, the chairs being covered with a linen finish fabric of yellow, orange, and bits of black.

Below is the exterior of the Model House built by the National Lumbermen's Association at the Chicago fair. Its extreme simplicity is in harmony with the attractive interior.



The Furnishings of an All-Wood House

By LESLIE HARRIS

Chicago

IT IS a welcome surprise, on visiting the model homes at the Century of Progress exposition here, to find one of the most elegant of interiors in one of the simplest houses. Not elegant in the sense of achieving the dramatic or the spectacular, in the sense of employing crystal chandeliers and gold brocades, but elegant in the sense of being simple and yet rich, dignified and yet comfortable, planned and yet casual, even modern and yet conservative.

This is the sunlight house built by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, its interiors designed by Mr. Wolfgang Hoffmann of New York, whose work shows strong influence of the modern Austrian and German mode. The house itself is a simple bungalow design, straightforward, unpretentious, intended to display the natural beauty and utility of wood and lumber as both construction and decorating materials. Not a bit of plaster, not a piece of wallpaper, nor a drop of paint, except the calcimining on the ceilings, has entered the house. Wood inside and outside, wood under foot and overhead, has made it.

Perhaps many a designer would have found it difficult to do this house, but Mr. Hoffmann has apparently gloried in the difficulties. He likes simplicity, likes to use one wood straight through a room, one color too, and here he shows no other choice. The wide variety of woods in the house were all the decorative background he needed. All he had to do was to design pieces of furniture and put them in. No bothering with draperies, shades, wall panels, or other decorative aids. The architect had taken care of all that. The house has built-in Venetian blinds throughout, and neither shades nor draperies are necessary, in this demonstration of the complete service which wood can give the home maker.

Harmony of Furniture and Setting

To say "design pieces of furniture and put them in" is easy enough, but to do it is another thing. Mr. Hoffmann has done it, and done it well. He has not overdone it, underdone it; but he may have outdone what he set out to do. The furniture, if one is looking for the really fine sort—not "modernistic" nor "moderne," mind you, but modern furniture in the sense that it combines elegant simplicity of line with simple elegance of mass—is all that can be desired.

A few general characteristics about the furniture might be noted at the outset. It comes in sets. Now there is something to take note of. By saying sets the writer means that the different pieces of each room match both in design, wood and upholstery, where there is upholstery. It is not meant that they must necessarily be bought in three-, four- or five-piece sets. Yet the "set" feeling is there, a feeling which everyone thought had been abandoned entirely, especially by the modernists.

A grouping of five upholstered pieces, for instance, outfits the living room, all with American walnut frames and identical coverings, a heavy linen-finish, cotton-and-wool material with green background and modern pattern in subdued shades of coral and tan. Then there is a set of tables, five of them, in different sizes, also walnut, with bakelite tops. There is a desk of walnut, a modern grand piano of walnut, and that is about all, except for a few pictures and other odd pieces such as one would place around.

Arrangement of the Living Room

This living-room is rectangular in shape, 15 feet 5 inches by 22 feet with a large rectangular bay taking up one side and furnishing the only windows there are. A fireplace at one end, a wide doorway to the dining room at the other, the main entrance from the hall at the opposite side from the bay. The walls are made of large panels, about 24 by 30 inches, of white oak. The floors are of the same wood, laid in herringbone pattern. The main group of furniture is in front of the bay, a cheery spot. Here the medium-sized sofa stands with back to the window, and an end table placed conveniently at either side. In front, a large round table about 36 inches across and of perhaps 20 inches in height, takes the place of the customary coffee table and offers much more space for flowers, books and magazines. At one side stands a matching chair, at another a chair of the same material, but with wooden arms and exposed frame instead of all-over covering. The two upholstered chairs in front of the fireplace are identical in design and covering. So are the two little side tables, which get their shape from the old-fashioned tabourette used for potted plants. With modern lines and bakelite tops, they fit into the set.

The desk is especially commendable. It stands off toward a corner, with chair against the wall. If like most desks, there would be a big blank side space facing the room which had no usefulness at all, but Mr. Hoffmann has built bookshelves into this side of the desk, facing the room.

Notable Richness and Simplicity Here

The dining room, which is perfectly square, has windows placed in the corners instead of middle of the walls. Here is a stunning dining set of two shades of wood combined with striking effect. The light wood is aspen; the dark, sapelli mahogany, a rich light brown wood which combines very effectively with the golden aspen. The table is oblong, but has two sides which may be pulled out to form a square top. So beautiful is the wood that no decor is used except a small wooden tray of wooden fruit, two strips of the mahogany running down the long way of the table top. The chairs, with bent frames of the mahogany, have the gayest upholstery in the whole house, a heavy linen-finished material with natural background and yellow, orange and black figures.

The sideboard and china cabinet have mahogany sides and aspen fronts, the lines of the cabinet expressing a truly architectural feeling. The tower, to continue the figure, is all glass except for the necessary framework, to permit full display of the contents, two sliding plate glass doors taking the place of the usual swinging type. This grouping takes its place gracefully within walls paneled with sliced American walnut veneered plywood and American walnut parquet floors, with a dull beige rug.

It is in the master bedroom that Mr. Hoffmann reaches the pinnacle of his efforts in structural design. Categorically, the furniture is a five-piece bedroom suite, modern in design, walnut wood with ebony trim. But one can't stop there. Each item is a masterpiece, both in selection of wood, matching of grain, and in the way in which it is placed. In the twin beds severity of design is accentuated the most; the head and foot boards are perfectly rectangular, the beauty of them lying in the way the striped walnut is matched, and in the brilliant finish which brings out the rich warmth of its browns. Against its wood the plain blue covers and the blue velour rug form a nice contrast, and these two colors are all there are in the decorative scheme of the room. The walls are red birch veneered plywood panels and the floors, maple strip.

A vanity, dresser and chiffonier comprise the set, one placed against each wall. Horizontal pulls of ebonized finish set off the brown of the walnut effectively, and while the dresser and vanity may have their points, the man's piece is especially well planned for convenient storage of a man's wearables.

Color that has been left out through omission of draperies has been supplied by very gay paintings and water colors in all of the rooms. Almost without exception these are architectural studies in the modern style — sky lines, skyscrapers, etc., with lots of blue and brightness. Contrasted to several of the other model houses where little accessories, knickknacks and so on abound, this house has few of them. Because Mr. Hoffmann is a designer who thinks in terms of the architectural, the structural, in terms of mass instead of detail, he has thus been able to carry out, with admirable effect, the intention of the builders of the house—to display wood at its best.

The Book Collector's Field Bed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

ONE day in 1905, on going into a bookstore to buy a copy of the first edition of McIntosh's Book of Indians, a man I had seen several times before in the store held the book in his hands. He had just bought the copy, the only one in the house. He was well pleased with his find. Lore and Indian relics of the Indians interested us both, so he invited me to see his books and collection of Indian souvenirs. However, it happened that I never visited him.

Two years ago his name was mentioned in a newspaper. He had passed on, leaving a library of 6000 books, many of them rare. Part of them were willed to an eastern university; part to a professor; the rest to his brother, who lived in a small town about 35 miles from Seattle, Wash. Remembering McIntosh's old book, the brother was visited and found to be the owner of a well-kept and beautiful farm. The collection of stone implements, tools and old weapons occupied the second floor of the large house, the owner being a bachelor.

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

The fine old New England bed with tester, found in a farmhouse not far from Seattle, State of Washington

Had Voyaged Around "the Horn"

A large, mahogany bedstead with a canopy frame occupied one corner of the room. The four twisted posts were connected with heavy mahogany rollers. Between them was stretched a sheet of heavy canvas such as was used on old sailing ships.

This curious old bed was so fascinating that I asked for its history. It appeared that over a hundred years ago it belonged to a family who lived in Portland, Maine. About 40 years ago it was sold, with other old furniture, to the book collector, who was then the private secretary of a capitalist of that city and former United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. When the book lover moved to Seattle a few years later he had all his old furniture sent there on a sailing ship.

"Very interesting," I said. "Would you mind parting with the old bed?"

"Well, it's not in my way, but I have no use for it. How much will you give me?"

"Since I never have seen a bed like this before, I have no idea how much it is worth."

"Is $15 too much?"

"That seems to me like giving it away."

"Very well, take it, and you can have the old book you came up here for. And pick out some more books, if you wish."

Transporting Proved Simple

When everything was settled, I said,

"Where can I hire a truck?"

"A truck? For what?"

"So I can move the bed to Seattle."

"You don't need a truck for that. Put the bed in the back seat of the car."

To me the bed looked bigger than the car. Loading it was all a mystery to me until my new-found friend started taking off and folding up the canopy frame.

A few minutes later the corner of the room was empty, and every part of the bed was nicely rolled up in paper and burlap. With the posts sticking out through a window, I was heading for home, feeling like the owner of a gold mine and thinking about the old master craftsmen, who built large pieces of furniture that could be knocked down for transportation and reassembled in a few minutes.

That's why these were called "field" beds—because they could be easily moved about the country, or afield.

S. L.

A "Plastic" Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

FIRST introduced to us in the shape of cups and saucers, mugs and plates, of delightful colors, we deliberately threw them about with careless abandon in order to impress our friends with the fact that these so called plastic articles really were unbreakable. After the tableware we were given plastic telephone receivers, lamp shades, flowers in a variety of colors, "tortoise-shell" toilet sets, wireless cabinets, and many other household utensils.

Lately an entire "plastic" room, designed by Mr. Raymond McGrath, A. R. I. B. A., has put in an appearance, to show the use of plastic sheets for imitation wood paneling, doors and furniture, and the possible substitution of synthetic materials for china, horn and metals. The sheets, which are extremely durable, take on a high polish and can be made in nearly any color or design.

The laminated panels covering the lower part of the walls in the room are of glossy, sealing-wax red with a black dado, the upper portion consisting of large, coarse-grained panels in cream. Polished black pillars stand on either side of an exit, the wall above being decorated in mauve-toned panels. In the center is a round clock with a black face, its hands and numerals scarlet. The ceiling is done in cream, with a single broad band of brown running down the center. The floor is covered with synthetic linoleum in natural and dull red. Doors are of highly polished imitation wood, inlaid with metal-foil, circular windows of frosted glass let into the upper halves. This "wood," realistically grained by photography, is fireproof and resists scratches.

A long table with a dark "wood" top runs down the center of the room, the solid end and central supports being of a bright green. "Marble" vases on "horn" stands are used for decoration. An occasional table, with a brilliantly polished black top has bent "steel" supports.

The lighting, which is extremely effective, consists of three opal ball drops, strung at intervals on an ornamental "metal" shaft.

Unearthed in London

A Roman altar, dating from the first or second century, and various pieces of pottery, have been discovered in Bartholomew Lane, in London City, where the foundations are being laid for the head offices of an insurance company. The altar has been presented to the Guildhall Museum.

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Astor Cup Now On Little Iris

Twelve-Meter Yacht Beats Vanitie by Handicap in Newport Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12—With the handsome cup given by Vincent Astor stowed away in Sparkman and Stephens' locker on their 12-meter boat Iris, the New York Yacht Club fleet hoisted sail today for a 37-mile run to Martha's Vineyard, where Sunday will be spent.

When the fleet prepared to leave the harbor the wind was moderate from the east and it looked as if all hands would have plenty of windward work most of the way. The course, however, was a familiar one, for the New York fleet has sailed it nearly every year for two-thirds of a century.

The yachts were in no hurry to leave Newport, in fact many of the yachtmen came ashore for a chat over the race yesterday for the Astor Cup, which Iris won by a margin of 35s. over Vanitie which is nearly twice her size, and which had to allow 1h. 8m., while Cantitoe, another 12-meter boat was a very close third, only 10s. after Vanitie in corrected time.

For the first time in nearly a month Vanitie outsailed Weetamoe boat for boat, trailing a bit at the start, but overhauling the Prince yacht halfway to the weather mark, where she had a lead of nearly two minutes. This was increased to seven minutes in the spinnaker run to the finish, although time allowance cut the difference between them to 2m. 32s.

Following the layover at Vineyard Haven the fleet will race round Cape Cod on Monday to Provincetown for cups offered by Commodore Junius S. Morgan. The summary:

	Elapsed time	Cor. time
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Iris, Sparkman and Stephens	5 50 35	4 02 27
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	4 43 39	4 03 02
Cantitoe, Van S. Merle-Smith	5 47 30	4 03 12
Anitra, C. L. Harding	5 53 50	4 05 03
Weetamoe, F. W. Prince	4 50 43	4 05 34
Mouette, H. Havemeyer	5 55 49	4 09 02
Shimna, F. C. Paine	5 44 33	4 11 45
Sunny, J. Schlotz	6 55 51	4 12 23
Carolina, R. Gambrill	6 44 44	4 55 17
Vixen II, Mrs. J. Archbold	5 55 52	5 24 10

B. E. Euchner Takes Lead in the Gates-Nuderhill Trophy

American Roque League Championship
First Division

F. B. Krause	6	0	1.000
O. E. Barnhart	5	1	.833
W. W. Wilson	6	2	.750
W. H. Hoagland	4	3	.571
G. E. Swanson	3	3	.500
O. D. Barnhart	4	5	.444
J. W. Keane	2	3	.400
G. R. Dazey	4	6	.400
C. R. Zimmerman	2	6	.250
G. T. Franklin	2	6	.250
W. E. Gilbert	1	4	.200

Second Division

A. W. Collins	6	0	1.000
J. R. West	5	0	1.000
T. E. O'Connor	4	2	.667
D. C. Hills	5	3	.625
S. C. Stowe	3	4	.429
A. J. Denny	2	3	.400
W. C. Mighell	2	5	.286
Richard Hayes	1	3	.250
Edward Norris	0	3	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Play in the annual tourney of the American Rogue League advanced toward the closing stages at Garfield Park here yesterday. F. B. Krause of Long Beach, the undefeated leader, was involved in special cup play and did not add to his lead in the first division.

O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., strengthened his claim to second place by defeating C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, Ind., 32 to 7. W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, advanced in third with a victory over Zimmerman, 32 to 9.

B. E. Euchner, chairman of the tourney committee, gained the advantage for the Gates-Nuderhill Trophy. He defeated A. J. Denny of Aurora, Ill., 32—21, 6—32, 32—8. It is decided 3 out of 5.

Wilson won the first of a three-out-of-five series for the Benedict Cup, defeating G. R. Dazey of Indianapolis, Ind., 32 to 16. The summary:

American Roque League Championship
First Division

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated G. E. Swanson, Garfield Park, 32 to 5.
W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32 to 9.
O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated J. W. Keane, Washington Park, 32 to 23.
O. D. Barnhart defeated G. E. Swanson, 32 to 2.
C. R. Zimmerman defeated O. D. Barnhart, 32 to 12.
W. E. Gilbert, Garfield Park, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, 32 to 16.
O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated C. R. Zimmerman, 32 to 7.
G. E. Swanson defeated J. W. Keane, 32 to 13.
O. E. Swanson defeated W. E. Gilbert, 32 to 7.

Two players remained undefeated in the second division. Another victory gave A. W. Collins of Washington Park, Chicago, a record of six straight; while J. R. West of Lincoln Park, increased his string to five in a row. The schedules of D. C. Hills, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Edward Norris of the local courts were completed. Hills won 5 games, lost 3 and scored 201 points. Norris lost all 8 and made 156 points. The summary:

Second Division

J. R. West, Lincoln Park, defeated Edward Norris, Garfield Park, 32 to 7.
A. W. Collins, Washington Park, defeated W. C. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 32 to 14.
S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich., defeated W. C. Mighell, 32 to 11.
S. C. Stowe defeated Richard Hayes, Garfield Park, 32 to 25.
A. W. Collins defeated Edward Norris, 32 to 15.

Final Trial for Challenger

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Aug. 12 (AP)—Hubert Scott-Paine put his Harmsworth Trophy challenger, Miss Britain III, through a final trial yesterday prior to shipment today to Detroit to challenge Gar Wood for the international motorboating trophy and reported himself well satisfied with her performance. "I want to make it clear," he said, "that rumors of fantastic speeds for the boat are inaccurate. She is capable of maintaining a speed of 100 miles per hour without stress, and while this is considerably under the top speed Wood has in his boat, it is good enough to give him a reasonable race."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	78	39	.667
Minneapolis	65	58	.528
St. Paul	65	58	.528
Indianapolis	61	57	.517
Toledo	58	61	.487
Louisville	57	62	.479
Milwaukee	56	69	.420
Kansas City	47	77	.379

Results Aug. 11

St. Paul 10, Toledo 4.
Toledo 3, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 4.

Gene Mako and Ben Dey In Junior Tennis Doubles Final

Californians Advance to Battle for Singles Titles at Culver Military Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 12—Seeded favorites went into the finals of the United States junior and boys' tennis championships here yesterday. The finals in both the junior and the boys' divisions will be played by Californians, seeded 1 and 2 in the two divisions.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., seeded No. 1 in the junior brackets and J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 2, both won their semifinal matches, while in the boys' singles Robert Harmon, Oakland, seeded No. 1 and Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, seeded No. 2 reached the finals.

Winners in the junior doubles were all Californians, Gene Mako, paired with W. Bennett Dey of Los Angeles, reached the finals, while Don Budge and William S. Seward of Beverly Hills, Calif., won the lower bracket in the same division.

In the boys' division, however, only one California pair went to the finals, the other duo being Chicagoans. Harmon and Riggs defeated their opponents in the semifinals as did Charles J. Shostrom Jr. and Arthur A. Jorgensen of Chicago.

In the singles semifinals of the junior round Mako was forced to extend himself to the limit to defeat George Ball of El Paso, Texas, seeded No. 7. The Texan fought for every point with grim determination, returning Mako's dazzling shots with a consistency that brought constant applause from the gallery. The Californian defeated him, 6—4, 6—2.

In a heady match with Jay L. Cohn of Chicago, in which strategy was paramount Budge went into the final, defeating the Chicagoan in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

The boys' singles saw seeded favorites have an easier time eliminating their opponents, Harmon defeating Shostrom, 6—3, 6—0, while Riggs, No. 3 in national boys' ranking, had small trouble disposing of Russell Bobbitt of Atanta, Ga., 6—2, 6—3. The Atlantan gave Riggs stiff competition at times, but was not consistent in his stroking.

In the doubles Gene Mako and Ben Dey of Los Angeles ran into trouble with George and Russell Ball from El Paso, Texas, despite the speed and accuracy of the placement shots of the Californians the two Ball brothers returned high lobs that shattered the overhead game of the California pair. The last game went to match point five times, but even the Balls succumbed to superior tennis, losing at 6—1, 7—5.

The members of the doubles team who had never met prior to the tournament at the Culver Military Academy here, Sumner Rodman of Dorchester, Mass. and Robert Millhousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and who, since their pairing have turned in a series of upsets finally met with defeat at the racquets of Budge and Seward, losing in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2.

In the boys' doubles Harmon, paired with Riggs, were stretched to three sets to defeat little Peter Lauch 3d, Upper Montclair, N. J., whose head just tops the net, and Lyman W. Crossman Jr., of White Plains, N. Y., 6—0, 6—8, 6—4 The California pair got off to a fast start, but the eastern players began an offense of their own that put the Californians on their mettle to win.

Warren E. Christner and Robert D. Ranker of Topeka, Kan., who turned in an upset in the doubles Thursday were eliminated in the semifinals of the boys' division by Jorgensen and Shostrom in straight sets, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championships
Singles—Semifinal Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated George Ball, El Paso, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

W. Bennett Dey and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated George Ball and Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, 6—1, 7—5.

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., and Robert Nilhousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 6—3, 6—2.

United States Boys' Tennis Championship
Singles—Semifinal Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., defeated Charles J. Shostrom Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Robert Harmon Oakland, Calif., and Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Lyman W. Crossman Jr., White Plains, N. Y., and Peter Lauch 3d., Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—0, 6—8, 6—4.

Arthur A. Jorgensen and Charles J. Shostrom Jr., Chicago, defeated Warren E Christner and Robert D. Renker, Topeka, Kan., 6—0, 6—3.

Virginia Van Wie Makes Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK PARK, Ill., Aug. 12—Virginia Van Wie of The Beverly Country Club, Chicago, women's national champion, faced Lucille Robinson of the Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Iowa, in the final match of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association today at the Oak Park Country Club.

Miss Van Wie came through the semifinal as easily as the earlier rounds. She defeated Elizabeth Abbott of Los Angeles, 6 and 5. Miss Robinson had more trouble with Mrs. Nellita Gregg Lifur of the Riviera C. C., Los Angeles. runnerup in 1929 for the crown. The Iowa champion triumphed 2 up.

Women's Western Golf Championship—Semifinal Round

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Mrs. Nellita Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, 2 up.

Virginia Van Wie, The Beverly C. C., defeated Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, 6 and 5.

Smashing Victory For Yorkshire Cricketers

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire kept well in front of the county cricket championship table with another smashing victory yesterday by an innings and 251 runs over Leicestershire at Leicester.

Lancashire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 23 runs at Manchester. Two other matches were won in the first innings, Sussex beating Surrey at Hastings and Somerset defeating Glamorgan at Weston-super-Mare.

The final match of the first-class county series ending yesterday was drawn, Nottinghamshire and Hampshire splitting the points at Southampton. The concluding scores were as follows:

Yorkshire, 550 (Turner, 63; Rhodes, 64, not out); Leicestershire, 154 and 145 (Leyland, four for 48 and six for 46; Berry, 55).

Lancashire, 414 for five declared; Middlesex, 191 and, following on, 200 (Bailey, 59; Hopwood, five for 47 and six for 60; Hulme, 74).

Sussex, 441 (Fender, six for 105); Surrey, 224 and, following on, 36 for one wicket (Hobbs 58; Block, 50).

Somerset, 429 for eight declared (Young, 135; Case, 77; Wellard, 65); Glamorgan, 234 and 134 for no wickets (Dyson, 55, not out; Emrys Davies, 74, not out).

Hampshire, 466 (Pothecary, 118; Bailey, 59; Harris, four for 72); Nottinghamshire, 396 for seven (Voce, 66, not out; Lilley, 62, not out; Keeton, 118; Creese, four for 60).

Detroit Printer's Nine Wins

DETROIT, Aug. 12 (AP)—Detroit won its first union printers' baseball championship yesterday by defeating New York in a blazing 11-inning final, 11 to 10, after New York had eliminated Washington, 14 to 4. Washington, undefeated until Thursday in its quest of a tenth title in 12 years, went to pieces in yesterday's game, perpetrating eight errors, which New York combined with 13 hits for an easy victory. The game between New York and Detroit was a thriller. Detroit came from behind to tie the count with a two-run rally in the ninth inning. New York got two runs in the eleventh, after a scoreless tenth, but Detroit came back with three to win the title.

Frank Troeh Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 13—Establishing a record of 175-straight targets here yesterday earned Frank M. Troeh of Portland, Ore., the Auburn Heights Special in the T. Clarence Marshall trapshooting classic. The Pacific coast titlist bettered the former mark of Earle F. Woodward of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Joseph S. Murphy, New Jersey amateur champion, led the six women shooters with 165 targets. Miss Alice F. Crothers, Pennsylvania women's amateur champion, and Mrs. D. S. McClain of Atlanta, Ga., tied with 156 each for second honors.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	80	52	.606
Rochester	70	62	.530
Baltimore	69	63	.523
Toronto	67	65	.508
Buffalo	62	68	.477
Montreal	62	68	.477
Albany	60	69	.465
Jersey City	53	76	.411

Results Aug. 11

Montreal 8, Jersey City 4.
Rochester 8, Albany 3.
Buffalo 9, Newark 4.
Toronto 2, Baltimore 1.

Sarazen, Farrell, Hines and Goggin In the Semifinal

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12 (AP)—Gene Sarazen and J. J. (Johnny) Farrell marched into the semifinals of the Professional Golfers' Association championship with impressive victories yesterday but a pair of comparative unknowns to big time competition dealt upsets that stole the show.

Sarazen regained his magical putting touch in the afternoon to breeze into the semifinals with an easy 6-and-5 conquest over Ed Dudley, his Ryder Cup mate from Wilmington, Del., and Farrell vanquished the stubborn Johnny Golden of Noroton, Conn., 5 and 4.

Jimmy Hines of New York and Willie Goggin, professional of a San Francisco municipal course, staggered such noted shotmakers as Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., the 1931 champion, and Paul Runyan, heavy money winner of last winter, with crushing defeats.

Hines, who first gained attention by tying Mortie Dutra of Detroit for the qualifying medal, eliminated Creavy, 4 and 3; Goggin routed Runyan, 6 and 5. The summary:

Professional Golfers' Association Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Gene Sarazen, Miami, Fla., defeated Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., 6 and 5.
John J. Farrell, New York, defeated John Golden, Noroton, Conn., 5 and 4.
Jimmy Hines, New York, defeated Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., 4 and 3.
Willie Goggin, Saladia Beach, Calif., defeated Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 6 and 5.

Bowls Title Regained By Wales on Points

British International Bowls Championship
Standing

Country	Won	Lost	Shots For	Shots Agst	Pts
Wales	2	1	339	243	4
Scotland	2	1	275	300	4
England	2	1	285	267	4
Ireland	0	3	238	327	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales — The British international championship at the popular sport of bowls has gone this year to the representatives of Wales, who last won the title in 1931. In a very keen contest, three of the four participants—Wales, Scotland and England—gained two victories apiece and the order of merit was determined by the record of shots scored for and against.

Ireland once again failed to register a victory and finished at the bottom of the standing for the third year in succession. The scores were:

Wales defeated Scotland by 126 shots to 79. Wales defeated Ireland by 130 shots to 70. Scotland defeated England by 100 shots to 90. Scotland defeated Ireland by 96 shots to 94. England defeated Wales by 94 shots to 83. England defeated Ireland by 101 shots to 84.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	26	17	.605
New Orleans	26	18	.591
Memphis	23	20	.535
Nashville	21	21	.500
Birmingham	20	22	.476
Little Rock	22	25	.468
Chattanooga	21	25	.457
Atlanta	17	28	.378

Results Aug. 11

All games postponed.

Varya Wins Second Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Varya, owned by Commodore Samuel Dauchy, won the second race in the Lipton Cup series for R Class sloops off Belmont Harbor here yesterday. Ariel, owned by Ned Sheridan, was second. Gossoon II was third, and Gypsy fourth. The point standing as they went to their marks for the final race was: Ariel 10, Gossoon 9, Gypsy 8, and Varya 7.

Defeats Sculls Holder

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Canadian Press)—L. Southwood of the Thames Rowing Club yesterday won the Wingfield Sculls, defeating D. Guye of the London Rowing Club, holder of the sculls, over the 4½-mile Putney-to-Mortlake course in the record time of 21m. 11s. C. Buckle of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was third.

Dorothy Round And Miss Heeley Meet for Title

Brilliant Play Continues to Feature Eastern Tennis at Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12—Brilliant play in both singles and doubles continued to feature the eastern grass court lawn tennis championships at Westchester Country Club yesterday, with three of the events brought down to the finals, in spite of threats of rain.

Once more the finals in the women's singles will be exclusively British, as Dorothy E. Round, No. 1 player of the British Wightman Cup team, and her confrere, Mary F. Heeley, defeated their American opponents in the semifinal round of the tournament, and a practically all-British final is set for decision also in the women's doubles, with Miss Round and Miss Heeley to meet Freida James and Elizabeth M. Ryan, who though American born, has been playing tennis most of her life in England.

Miss Round encountered Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., whose victory over Joan C. Ridley was one of the sensations of the tourney, in one of the semifinal-round matches, and after two closely-fought extra-game sets, defeated her at 8—6, 7—5. Miss Heeley had an easier task to eliminate Mae Ceurvorst, the left-handed player from Wichita, Kan., 6—2, 6—1. The unusual style of the Kansas player carried little power against the driving power of Miss Heeley, and her service was also easy for the British girl.

Then Miss Round combined with Miss Heeley to defeat Miss Ridley and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, the former Anna Fuller of Boston, 6—3, 6—4, and Miss James displayed high-class doubles play under the skillful guidance of her partner, who has always been famous for the skill in that style of play, and they defeated Alice I. Marble and Miss Cruickshank, 6—2, 8—6.

The two remaining quarterfinal matches in the men's singles went as expected with Lester R. Stoefen scoring an impressive victory over George M. Lott Jr., 6—3, 6—0, the Chicago doubles star easing off considerably when he found his opponent at the top of his game; while Clifford S. Sutter had little more than a practice match to eliminate Karl F. Kamrath, another southern player, 6—1, 6—1. Sutter will encounter Gregory S. Mangin in one semifinal this afternoon, while Sidney B. Wood Jr. will be Stoefen's opponent. Both of these will go to best in five sets.

The mens' doubles were brought down to the finals, with the national champions, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill just managing to halt the career toward the top ranking of the new combination of Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball, by a score of 6—4, 5—7, 7—5. The battle was close all the way, with a single break through service accounting for each set. Vines and Gledhill broke through Tidball in the opening game of the match, and through Stoefen in the eleventh game of the third, while a break through Gledhill in the final game, gave the second set to the new pair. Stoefen and Tidball will not be together in the national doubles, as the intercollegiate champion expects to pair with C. Gene Mako, and Stoefen will rest that week in preparation for the national singles.

The other finalists will be Lott and Mangin, who scored a surprise victory over Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker in spite of a rally by the latter pair, which brought them from 1—5, to 4—5, before vigorous play by Mangin on his service terminated the match, scored at 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. Shields weakened badly in the last two sets, and this was the real cause of the defeat.

Eastern Grass Court Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Fourth Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, 6—1, 6—1.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill defeated Lester R. Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Francis X. Shields and Frank A Parker, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Dorothy E. Round, Annadale, Dudley, England, defeated Josephine Cruickshank, Santa Ana., Calif., 8—6, 7—5.

Mary F. Heeley, Warwickshire, England, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—2, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Miss Round and Miss Heeley defeated Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. H. C. Brunie, 6—3, 6—4.

Freida James and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Alice I. Marble and Miss Cruickshank, 6—2, 8—6.

Wales Wins at Quoits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Wales defeated Scotland by 139 points to 124 when representatives of these two countries opposed each other at Argoed recently at the ancient game of quoits. The game, played with horseshoes in England in medieval days, is still popular in rural districts and among the artisans in towns. The implements are rings of burnished steel, with a diameter not exceeding 8¾ inches, and no restriction is imposed as to the weight. The Quoiting Association controls and organizes competitions in all parts of the country, and the most important annual contest is the 18-yard national individual championship, first held in London in 1895. The title of champion is at present held by Donald Cooper, a veteran of Warlingham, in the county of Surrey. This year there will be a fresh holder, as Cooper's name was not among those convened for the final match, Aug. 19.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	79	53	.598
Portland	77	53	.592
Sacramento	78	54	.591
Hollywood	75	54	.581
Oakland	60	70	.462
San Francisco	54	77	.412
Missions	52	80	.394
Seattle	47	81	.367

Results Aug. 11

Los Angeles 15 Seattle 0.
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 2.
Hollywood 5, Sacramento 0.
Oakland 8, Missions 3.
San Francisco 1, Portland 0.

Golf Appropriation Sought

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—A $10,000 appropriation for an international golf tournament is sought of the City Council by Fielding Wallace, president of the Augusta Country Club. Wallace said Bobby Jones had promised to reënter competitive golf for this one event, if called upon to do so.

Wins Maritime Title

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 12 (Canadian Press)—Allan Pindley of Sydney, N. S., yesterday defeated P. R. Armstrong of St. John, 3 and 1, to win the maritime amateur golf championship.

Doubles Play Held in Spite Of Wet Courts

Cleveland and St. Louis Teams to Battle for Women's Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Due to wet courts in Central Park, most of the scheduled matches in the United States public parks tennis championships were set over yesterday, but by the use of covered courts in the vicinity several doubles matches were completed, the women's doubles being brought up to the final with Cleveland and St. Louis to fight out for the title. Edna Smith and Marion Craig are the Cleveland representatives, while Ruth Bailey and Mrs. Katherine Dietz Pelbinger make up the St. Louis team. The Cleveland pair defeated Mrs. Charles P. Stone and Francis Walker of Washington in three sets. Miss Bailey and her partner scored easily over Esther Challove and Constance O'Donovan, the Detroit pair, 6—3, 6—1.

William Schommer and Charles Britzius, from Minneapolis, reached the final round in the men's doubles by defeating a Chicago pair, George J. O'Connell and Charles Lejeck, while the other semifinal will be played today, with another St. Louis team, Theodore R. Drewes and Elmer Dorfmont, victors in a long-drawn-out battle of five sets from Leo Kronman and Kaseal Peckoff of Buffalo in the only other match played. The summary:

United States Public Parks Tennis Championship

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Edna Smith and Marion Craig, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. Charles P. Stone and Frances Walker, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Ruth Bailey and Mrs. Katherine Dietz Pelbinger, St. Louis, defeated Esther Challove and Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Theodore R. Drewes and Elmer Dorfmont, St. Louis, defeated Leo Kronman and Kaseal Peckoff, Buffalo, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5, 4—6, 9—7.

Quarterfinal Round

Drewes and Dorfmont won from Elmer Rudy and Charles O. Brooke Jr., Baltimore, by default.

Semifinal Round

William Schommer and Charles Britzius, Minneapolis, defeated George O'Connell and Charles Lejeck, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Canadian Canoes Outspeed Visitors Off Sugar Island

SUGAR ISLAND, Ont., Aug. 12 (AP)—A hardy band of Gananoque blade wielders won premier honors in competition with clubs from New York, Boston, Providence, R. I., and Dedham, Mass., at the annual Sugar Island canoe regatta yesterday.

The Canadian paddlers placed first in four events to lead all other clubs by two. The Pendleton A. C. of New York, Samoset Canoe Club, Boston, and the Breeds Club of Dedham, Mass., each scored victories in two events while the best the Knickerbocker Club of New York could do was a victory in junior tandem, single-blade, half-mile race.

The Wing brothers of Gananoque displayed some neat paddling to capture three firsts between them. Oliver won the intermediate one man, single-blade, half-mile; John captured the senior single-blade, half-mile while they teamed up to win the junior tandem.

J. Hasensus of the Breeds Club contingent was also a double winner, annexing the junior one-man, double-blade event while he paired with his club mate Beaton to capture the senior tandem, single-blade race.

Madeleine Taylor Wins Clout Shoot

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12 (AP)—Shooting six arrows with deadly aim, Madeleine Taylor of Newton Center, Mass., won the women's clout shoot with a perfect score in the final event of the national archery tournament here yesterday. Miss Taylor, who won the women's national archery championship, finished just ahead of Isophene Swendson of Hazel Crest, Ill.

The Seattle Archery Club, paced by Ralph R. Miller Jr., the 17-year-old youth who won the men's championship, won the team competition. It scored 371 hits for a total of 2221 points.

Miller acquired further laurels by winning the wand shoot and finishing second to Frank Horack of North Tonawanda, N. Y., in the clout shoot. In this event Horack hit the target at 180 yards, with every one of his 36 arrows for 228 points. Miller had only one miss for 204 score, while Lester Alexander, also of Seattle, was third with 34 hits and 192 points.

In the wand shoot 36 arrows were shot at a two-inch pole, 60 yards from the firing line. Miller had five hits, three of which were made from his last three arrows.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	68	38	.642
New York	63	41	.606
Philadelphia	52	51	.505
Detroit	52	56	.481
Cleveland	52	57	.477
Chicago	50	56	.472
Boston	46	58	.442
St. Louis	42	66	.383

Results Aug. 11

Washington 8, Boston 4.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
New York at Philadelphia, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	42	.596
Chicago	60	47	.561
Pittsburgh	59	47	.557
Boston	56	51	.523
St. Louis	56	52	.519
Philadelphia	44	60	.423
Brooklyn	43	60	.412
Cincinnati	44	64	.407

Results Aug. 11

Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 5.
Only games scheduled.

Cubs Purchase Camilli

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Charley Grimm, manager of the Chicago Cubs, National League champions of 1932, from now on probably will direct the club from the bench. The Cubs yesterday purchased Adolph Camilli, first baseman with the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League, for a reported $35,000. He was ordered to report to Manager Grimm, whose place he probably will take, on Sunday.

Education

On Desiring to Learn

Our Living Language Series—26

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever noticed that in an argument the man who is least sure of himself shouts loudest? And has it been your observation that the man of quiet, sure conviction usually wins his point? The man who wins an argument by personal remarks, and through an insulting attitude, expressed either in tone of voice, inflection, or actual words, must find his winning a poor victory indeed. Many persons who dislike this sort of argument, or, let us say, rather, this sort of discussion, have given up the idea of stating opinions that might tend to bring on discussion. And yet without an exchange of opinions, we would miss much of the enrichment that comes from conversation.

While the social amenities do demand a certain deference to another's opinions, even though we may not agree with them, still, it is not a good thing to accept, willy-nilly, just any opinion that is given to us. Many students sense this, without analyzing their reasons for disagreement with another's statements.

I have been much interested, at different times in the past, to see the various attitudes that students have taken toward my course in the origin of words. Some students accept everything in a course, readily, unhesitatingly (one would not be so uncharitable as to say, dully), and any new fact which I have unearthed after much digging, is tossed by these students into the limbo of all the lost things that "teacher has told" them. I know that it will do little good, for it is little respected, and less understood.

Mental Alertness

Other students I should classify as those who have (through man's natural mental alertness) wondered about the very questions the course brings up. These students invariably give me new things to think about. Their fresh viewpoints give me new perspective. I have been close to this subject. I may have lost, in its academics, that practical sense which says, "Yes; that is interesting; but so far, it is an unrelated fact; how will it be of help in this subject?" This very practical question may recall me to the purpose of my work; namely, that of making the language more usable, more understandable. If the fundamental in question has no real reason for being—I throw it out. If it has reason to be, I defend it to the student who asks the question. He sees my point; he is grateful; but I have learned something, too.

Still other types of students I would designate as those who have an over-developed "sales resistance." Rather than having any real interest in the subject, these students (often unknowingly) resist the whole idea of studying the language in a new way. They do not see the value of going over a new principle, testing it, weighing it, trying it for themselves. They cling to the old idea that "that isn't the way Miss Binks taught us, and she was a good teacher." When I reply (quite sincerely) that I am very sure Miss Binks is a most estimable teacher, and a charming and intelligent woman as well, the student, a little mollified, turns his attention (for a moment) back to the lesson, but leaves it almost immediately, to assure me that, "This might be all right for people who need it, but—look! I can spell every word in that already—just through memory!"

I protest. I tell him memory is not enough; I want him to know more about the word than just the letters in it. But the strong sales resistance (which he mistakes for independent thinking) has "sold him down the river" on its own merits; usually, I give it up, thinking to turn my attention to those students who, although they fail perhaps in the intense interest an author may have in his "pet" subject, at least have a great fund of intelligent curiosity, which is certain to develop into intelligent interest, and a mental alertness which will improve any student's ability, and enhance his enjoyment of every subject he studies.

Try This

Try this: Among the grade-school pupils you know, find out how many are "poor spellers"; then, you will find, they admit they "cannot read very well." Soon, you will note that these students have (partly because they have not learned to read), a very poorly-developed sense of drama. History baffles them; they see it as a succession of dates, and not as an intense human drama, in which man struggles for betterment. Geography is a bore. It is a list of seaport cities—not the good earth whose physical characteristics influenced history. Literature is a closed book; the beauty of poetic expression is lost to them. These students are like the man who was sent to find the forest. He came back, reporting that he couldn't find it—because there were so many trees. Many of us lose an idea, in reading, in the same way, because we bump into so many words.

Do not accept any opinion that I have here expressed as being a final word on any of the subjects I have ramblingly touched upon. Try these statements; test them; see if they are true. If they are, then put aside your "sales resistance"; supplant it with something much better—an earnest desire to learn the language; for the living language we speak is a key to many golden doors.

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NEXT WEEK—"More Words—and a Review"

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Progress in Education

For Child of Modern World?

Chicago's Return to Bare Three R's Widely Deplored

The article which follows is in response to a number of requests from our readers for more light on the Chicago school situation. Because of Chicago's size and influence, its schools are regarded by many educators as a strategic battleground in the nation-wide struggle to hold for American children the gains of public education won in more prosperous times.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHETHER public schools shall hold their newer cultural and vocational studies or retreat to the "three R's," a question that has become nationally important in the present period of public financial tightness, is being discussed as never before by citizens and educators here.

Action of the Chicago school board in cutting off what it calls "fads and frills" in a retrenchment program adopted without public hearings precipated the controversy. Protests have poured in not only from citizens but from educators outside the city, acting individually and in groups.

Chicago, because of its size and influence, is regarded by many educators as a strategic battleground in a nation-wide struggle to hold the gains of public education won in more prosperous times. School specialists appear to be almost unanimous in deploring the action of the Chicago board, declaring that the so-called "fads and frills" now abolished constitute really sound educational developments necessary to meet modern conditions that are different from those of an earlier, simpler society.

A measuring stick of what educators regard as the best practice is available for Chicago in the form of a survey of the city schools made in 1932 by a group of outside experts engaged by the board of education at that time. This survey, known as the Strayer report, was made at a cost to the city of $100,000 by a group of 33 educators from colleges and high schools in various parts of the country, with an even larger number of educational specialists acting as field workers for them. The vast amount of data gathered were interpreted in a summary by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, recognized as an expert maker of surveys of this kind.

Sharply at Variance

From a study of this report it appears to observers almost as if the Chicago school board had acted by contraries, so at variance is the board's reorganization plan with the Strayer recommendations. Some of the points of difference are as follows:

The board abolished junior high schools. The Strayer report stated: "The junior high schools represent essentially a type of desirable educational program, and Chicago boys and girls ought not to be denied this sort of program."

The board increased the teaching load of high school teachers to seven full classes a day. The Strayer report regarding the load of teachers before this increase: "The high schools of Chicago have imposed upon the teachers teaching loads out of proportion to the demands of reasonable economy. It is strongly urged that the class size be reduced to the standard proposed by the North Central Association."

The board abolished the bureau of vocational guidance. The Strayer report commented on this bureau: "It is deserving of much commendation and more generous financial support."

The board abolished the bureau of curriculum studies. The survey declared that to increase school efficiency more support should be given to school workers gathering facts about the curriculum.

Curriculum Needed Enriching

The board declared that it intended to eliminate "fads and frills," to plan a program "that is intelligent and free from the overburden of special activities." The survey found that the curriculum needed "enriching," that in general it was somewhat inflexible and traditional.

The board cut the kindergarten teaching staff in half. The survey stated: "Kindergartens are found in practically all of the schools of Chicago, but in many schools the facilities are inadequate to care for all the children who ought to be enrolled. . . . It is recommended that kindergarten facilities be increased as rapidly as possible, particularly among the less favored social and economic groups."

The board abolished all positions of visiting teachers and special investigators. The Strayer report stated that visiting teachers are few and advised that their number be increased as soon as possible "in order that all schools may have adequate service of this very necessary sort."

Junior College Abolished

The board abolished Crane Junior College. The survey noted that while Chicago in 1932 spent about a half million for its only junior college, New York City spent over $7,000,000 for its three colleges. It stated that the Chicago college has a waiting list, and advised that its capacity be increased as soon as possible.

So the report goes, with other instances of action at odds with the Strayer report. Of course it may be said in defense of the board's procedure, that when a person or a school system is hard pressed for cash, both may have to get along without things that are desirable. In anticipation of this argument, Dr. Strayer said that it would be better to save money by shortening the school term temporarily until the obsolete local tax system could be reformed, than to "wreck the school system" by cutting out important educational features.

On the other hand, the Strayer investigators pointed out some reductions in expense that they thought were advisable even if the school board were solvent. Operation, maintenance and building costs were found to be too high in proportion to educational costs, judging by the experience of other cities. In budget changes since the Strayer report something was done to cut these pay rolls, and building, of course, was suspended. Many educators claim, however, that the proper balance between educational and non-educational costs has not yet been reached. When it came to cutting salaries, teachers as well as janitors and engineers were given a flat 15 per cent reduction. The operation department reports its staff cut by 500, as the Strayer report recommended, but now 1000 teachers are to be dropped. Engineers' salaries continue to be about equal to principals, but when school opens elementary school principals will have a double load, being required to supervise no less than two schools, while engineers are not affected.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, charged the board with discriminating in favor of the non-educational activities of the school system because, as he said, "It is in these expenditures that the soft jobs and the political sinecures may be found." If the board had to save money, he asserted, it should have simply told the superintendent to produce the best system he could with the amount available. In this case it appears that the superintendent was not asked even to give advice. Much effort is still being made in protest against school board action.

ROOF-TOP CAMP OF JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE IN CHICAGO — The Christian Science Monitor

Day Camp on a Roof

Activities Brought to Those Who Can't Go Away

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HOISTED four stories above the grime of the city streets some 300 children are having a "day camp" on the roof of the Jewish People's Institute in Chicago. It is one way of solving the problem of giving camp life to boys and girls who have not the wherewith-all to go to a regular camp in the country.

A spacious roof garden forms the camp site with huge colored umbrellas to protect the children from the hot sun, with sand tables and slides for the little tots, with tools for handicraft, a stage at one end for dramatics and with a garden hose for an afternoon shower when the campers slip into their bathing suits.

Not a nursery school by another name, nor a recreational playground, but a roof top camp for children from 5 to 15, where a full day's activity is planned under the supervision of a faculty and 12 counselors. Children arrive at 9 in the morning and leave at 4 in the afternoon.

The campers learn folk dancing after they are given the history of the country typified by the dance, the customs, and the habits of the people represented by that country. Boys make model villages and other handicraft projects. In music they are taught the history of the Jewish people through the ages and learn the old folk songs known to their great grandmothers. Occasionally a child is heard humming the old folk tune during the sewing perod or library hour.

Once a week the campers take trips to interesting places in Chicago—to parks, the Field Museum, the Aquarium, the Planetarium, a Century of Progress, and to factories. Occasionally the older ones have an evening session when they go "star-gazing" from the roof and learn something about the various constellations and planets.

Both fathers and mothers of the campers belong to a club known as the Institute Day Camp Parents' Club which meets regularly to talk over parents' problems and the camp.

The Parent

Dressed Soon or Back to Bed for Half an Hour

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

It has long been my desire to write to The Parent and express my great thankfulness for the many helpful ideas others have contributed. Perhaps my contribution may help some other mother.

We have two small sons, and they enjoy playing with each other more than anything else, apparently. Especially when it is time to get dressed for breakfast. It is much more fun to chase each other around the rooms than stop for clothes. Scolding and talking and dressing them myself was not much use, so I decided a better way must be found in order to eliminate the disorder and discomfort at breakfast time.

The five-year-old is learning to tell the time, and little brother knows when the clock hand is "straight up," "straight across," or "staight down." I have them dress while their father is dressing, and show them all the clock hand at one of these positions. The boys are to be dressed in 15 minutes, or when the hand is at the next position, or back to bed they go for half an hour. Active little boys do not like to stay in bed! Both boys can put all their clothes on without assistance; it is simply a matter of getting them to do it. They do it very well. Usually they want to beat the clock hand, to get dressed before Daddy does, to surprise Mamma with how quickly they got dressed, or whatever idea Daddy thinks of to speed things along. And it is much easier and pleasanter all around.

(Mrs.) L. L. P.

* * *

"A Friend to Man"

Kokomo, Ind.

Dear Parents:

This column has given so much to us that I am writing a short note of thanks to all contributors for their many helpful ideas.

There are two very lively boys in our home, of 8 and 9½ years—and they don't miss a thing. Recently a new family moved into the neighborhood, so, bright and early, Don and Dave were on hand with four or five of their playmates to see the big moving van. When the man of the house discovered their presence he came out and introduced himself to each and every child there, asking their names and telling them that he was glad to know them. This man is older than the parents in the block and has no children of his own, but he certainly stands high in the esteem of these children and each one of them is his friend. I have often thought of this incident and how smoothly our affairs would run if we would all take time to "be a friend to man" even though we may not actually "live in a house beside the road."

One of the teachers at our grade school worked out an interesting plan to help her class learn cleanliness. Each week the pupils voted for a king and a queen, the winners being a boy and a girl with clean hands and face, orderly clothes and pleasant manners. When our 8-year-old was elected we tried to impress upon him the fact that he should continue to act like a king even after his term of one week was over.

We should be interested to hear from some of the fathers of this column. (Mrs.) D. L. G.

[So say we all of us. How about it, fathers? Uncles, too.—Editor.]

* * *

All a Matter of Sharing

Hartford City, Ind.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Parent Column so much I felt it a happy privilege to write another letter in telling more of our experiences with the children.

I heard so many mothers speak of jealousy existing with one child when a new baby arrives, and this is the way I guarded against this: My little girl was just 19 months when her baby sister arrived and I had her help me take care of the baby. She would carry the baby's clothes in and help to get ready for the bath and then by standing on a box by the dressing table she would hand me safety pins and talc powder, etc. We have continued this now that the baby is past four months. She is always delighted to help and feels quite a sense of responsibility. She is just as careful to keep quiet while baby is sleeping as are her older brother and sister. I have heard her tell them at the door, "Baby seep," so they would not make a noise.

The oldest child is 7 and all have their duties to perform each day in the general routine of housework. They see to it that waste baskets and garbage can are kept emptied each day and the 6-year-old girl does quite well in washing the dishes. She coaxed and coaxed to be allowed to do this for me and I finally consented and am pleased to see how well she gets along with it.

Daddy is out of town working and the older boy was intrusted to look after mother while daddy is away. He has helped do many little things that his daddy formerly did and is quite a help. He has taken charge of the 23-months-old baby at times, even putting her to bed for her nap in the afternoon, taking off her little shoes and socks and dress, tucking her in. He thoughtfully draws the shade to darken the room, tiptoes out and closes the door.

I surely appreciate their little kindnesses and help, as it gives me more time for other things, studying and keeping up with my literature.

Sunday morning I have a little happy feeling down in my heart when I see them going down the walk on their way to Sunday school—three of them hand in hand. The lessons we learn from little children are many. (Mrs.) M. P.

* * *

Guidance in Choosing Movies

Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Having read the editorial, "What Will Your Child See at the Movies?" I thought my answer might be helpful.

I have found the movie guide in the Parents Magazine very helpful in determining what pictures are suitable for my son to see. If the picture decided upon is shown with one I do not wish him to see, all I need do is telephone the theater and ask what time the picture we wish to see will be shown. Then it is not necessary to sit through all or part of an objectionable picture.

One time I allowed my boy to go to see a picture with an older boy but they could not get in the theater, so they went to another. They looked at the posters, and my son, about 10 years old at the time, decided that I would not like him to see that picture (a gangster picture) and he came home although his friend remained.

I have tried to impress upon him that I do not wish to deprive him of anything good and prove it to him by taking him to a good picture sometimes when he does not know there is a good picture playing in the neighborhood.

I wish to express my gratitude for all the helpful letters I have read in the Parent column.

Mrs. T. B.

How Six Girls Helped Pay Way

Reduced Student Expenses by Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auburn, Ala.

SIX former 4-H club girls demonstrated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here last year how girls, following the example of the boys, may help pay their way through college. These girls reduced their student expenses by one-half by canning their food during the previous summer and doing coöperative light housekeeping.

Instead of $400—the average amount spent by other students—their year at Auburn cost them only $200. This $200 covered college fees, books, apartment and telephone rent, gas, and even cosmetics, said Miss Nellie Fuller of Macon County, business manager for the group.

"Of course, it's some job canning the necessary 60 gallons of meats, fruits, fruit juices, vegetables, preserves, jellies and pickles during the summer, but we always had good meals at school and all of us enjoyed living together and managing our own 'household' at the apartment."

Miss Fuller explained that two of the girls took weekly turns at preparing the meals and keeping the apartment. "The work was not hard, though; it required only about three hours a day and our turn came only every three weeks," she said.

"All of us are studying home economics and it was really interesting to prepare our own meals and keep house. We put into practice the new menus and ideas learned in our courses.

"All of our meats and vegetables were cooked and seasoned when canned and it was necessary only to warm them before serving. Our parents would send us butter and eggs each week by mail and the only foods we had to buy were bread and occasionally green vegetables. We added variety to the meals by frequently serving some sort of salad from the fruits, vegetables and meats we had canned for this purpose. When it came our turn to prepare the meals we would use our own products.

"Any girl who is willing to preserve her food during the summer and can have $100 at the beginning of each semester may attend college as cheaply as we did last year."

Last summer these six girls canned their food according to a budget prepared by the home demonstration agent in Macon County. The budget of 241 quarts included 102 quarts of vegetables, 57 quarts of fruits, 24 quarts of fruit juices, 21 quarts of meats and 27 quarts of preserves, conserves, jams, jellies and pickles.

Each of these students made excellent records in college last year. Authorities at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute regard theirs as a most important student demonstration. Several groups of girls are planning a similar undertaking next year and are now busily engaged in canning their food. They have already made arrangements for renting an apartment for the opening of the regular session on Sept. 5.

Confidence—and Cash

"The N. I. A. training has taught me how to write a good news story, and why it should be written that way. By applying this knowledge I was enabled, before quite completing the course, to sell a feature story to *Screenland Magazine* for $50. That resulted in an immediate assignment to do another for the same magazine. I am now doing fiction and have had one short short story published. Previous to enrolling in the N. I. A. I had never written a line for publication, nor seriously expected to do so."

Gene E. Levant,
2600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Here, then, is the principal reason why so many promising writers fail to go ahead. Their talent is one-sided—incomplete. It needs rounding out.

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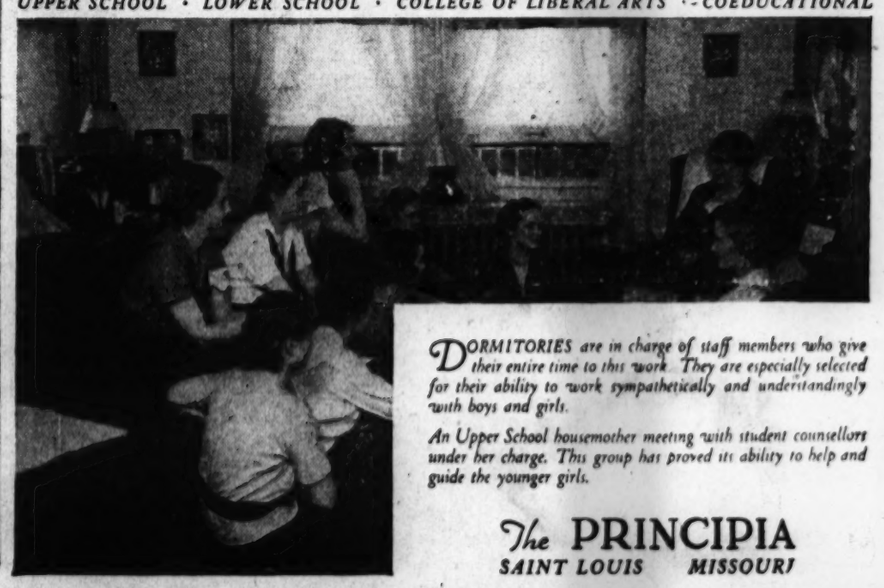

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Literary Licence

IN HIS introduction to "Capajon" (Cape 7s. 6d.), an "omnibus" volume of short stories selected from the work of English and American Cape authors between 1921-1933, Mr. Edward Garnett repeats the familiar complaint that short story writers—except for such strangely assorted classics as Tchekhov and Conan Doyle—are not popular with the general public. The majority of readers prefer novels, indeed read novels exclusively; it is a bore, so the argument runs, to be always beginning again, to adjust oneself to new characters, new situations, new atmospheres every 10 or 20 pages, to be kept on the *qui vive* for change. The demand for alertness rather than voluptuousness of interest is too much. And even the variety of a volume of short stories is deceptive, for an author has only one or two manners, and there is a monotony in being called to alertness 20 times in a book in the same way.

We may put aside the further argument that very rarely does a short story answer the question, "What happened next?" with Kipling's "That is another story," and with the note that in a great many novels also the question is only half answered. In a still greater number nothing has "happened." The great advantage of the novel is that one can lie down in it as if it were a pleasantly hot bath, and drowse through chapter after chapter. In a short story it is scarcely possible to have 40 winks.

Here the short story writer can produce many searching counter-arguments. And as one who dislikes reading novels so much that I can be induced to read them only by being paid, I am in sympathy with him. In the first place I should like to know the exact number of words actually read in a given novel—as distinct from those merely seen by the eye. One is obliged to read every word of a short story 5000 words long, but I believe that half of an average goodish novel—the contemporary standard being higher than ever before—with its repetitions, its redundances, its superfluous descriptions, its going in and out of doors and saying "How do you do," is merely blinked at, if not skipped unread. A picture can be seen at a glance, music dances in the tip of the minute and vanishes but, as Professor Quiller-Couch lugubriously remarked, "We novelists go on and on."

* * *

It is possible that our kind of civilization produces two kinds of readers: the tired-out, who ask for nothing but the hot bath of soporific words and the alert, who find that brevity, point, intensity, variety and economy of time and expression are the qualities to be sought in modern literature, because they are the conditions of their life. They would sooner read 10,000 picked words than 50,000 assorted, and while they know that a short story is not a novel in epitome, they have found to their sorrow that many a novel would have been more effective as a short story. What the author was trying to say might then be clearer.

One does not, however, expect our duller, if competent, novelists to become geniuses by abandoning the novel for the short story; many of them, deprived of the right to "go on and on," would fail to start. If anyone can write a novel—and Mr. E. M. Forster observes that novelists always lose their libel actions because the judge is inevitably an unsuccessful novelist—it is not everyone who can write a short story. It is easier to write a blank-verse tragedy in five acts and with Roman costume on the unutterableness of the Cosmos, than a sonnet—unhappily for reviewers, far easier, and everyone seems to know it. And this explains the common experience of those critics who are not unconsciously writing advertising "copy" that for one good novel they may find in a year, they will find a score of good short stories by writers who prefer the difficulties of the intense to the easy upholstery of the verbose. I would rather go further and say that the contemporary novel is defunct and that, as far as fiction is concerned, the short story alone shows awareness of the spirit of our times and merit in its expression.

* * *

As a novelist, a short-story writer and one paid to read books, I know I am throwing stones at my own painfully built glass houses. An essay by Mr. E. M. Forster in "Spectator's Gallery" (Cape 7s. 6d.) an entertaining selection of stories and articles from The Spectator's files, warns those who ask too pressing questions that authors are liars. An amusing attempt at honesty by Mr. L. A. G. Strong, writing on "Imagination and Memory" in the same book, makes their disingenuousness most lamentably clear. But even if an English author could tell the truth—and we all know what that is—the present law of libel in England would prevent him. For any one of the name of Jones who finds his name in a novel can bring an action against the novelist, and succeed if he can prove that he has been materially damaged. Unless for the novelist to say, "My Mr. Jones was a widower with three children, and a fishmonger, whereas the plaintiff is a bachelor and makes sewing machines."

And to choose absurd names for characters is to narrow the field and intensify that atmosphere of mingled suspicion and obscure glory in which the novelist moves. In the Spectator collection we hear of a Miss Leading being engaged to a Major Error, a butcher by the name of Butcher and three dentists (obviously intended for partnership) called Little, Wider and Please. Dickens confessed that his most outlandish names were taken from the shops of provincial England. And if recently in London a Mr. Blennerhassett brought relief to writers by losing his case, let the public be not downcast: a gentleman with a nose for law, Seymour by name, got damages out of the unfortunate George Moore. Happily, human nature is too unreasonable to take advantage of the English law; for it is still true that people are more flattered than annoyed when they suspect the villain is drawn from themselves, or have so identified themselves with the virtuous that they do not notice it. As a professional liar, in spite of himself, the novelist notes these loopholes.

Out of 20 novels read in the past three weeks only one, "The Black Mountain," by Alan Hillgarth (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.) struck me as being an original piece of work. It is not a great novel. It has an abrupt, hard style of little resilience. But the theme is unique and the treatment is unusually perceptive. The scene is Bolivia and the story describes how a superstitious, fearful and savage Indio boy is, after a fortuitous change of environment, gradually developed into a civilized human being, and becomes the enlightened political leader of the oppressed Indian masses. The scenes are vivid, the action is exciting, the strange array of characters, savages, half-castes, Creoles and Spaniards, is brilliantly observed. But the interest of the book lies in Mr. Hillgarth's patient, detached, laconic selection of the small events which one by one play their part in changing the boy's nature. One has a slight feeling now and then that Mr. Hillgarth is making a case, but he has avoided that trap which is common to the undoing of books about foreign characters: there is no patronage. He has no air of exclaiming, "These interesting natives. Only give them a chance and they will be like us."

I do not know how many words I skipped in "The Black Mountain," but it undoubtedly contained a greater proportion of necessary words than most recent novels have had.

LICENSEE.

Some American Tories

Divided Loyalties, by Lewis Einstein. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

LEWIS EINSTEIN dug into a field that long had needed exploration when he prepared his account of American loyalists during the Revolution, called "Divided Loyalties."

Mr. Einstein's book is divided into three parts. The first deals with Americans in the British service—spies, secret agents and adventurers; the second, with the loyalists and refugees who suffered severely in a lost cause, and the third, with American painters who went to England just before or during the Revolution.

In the first section new light is thrown upon the activities of Dr. Edward Bancroft, native of Westfield, Mass., discoverer of the use of dyes, writer, friend of Benjamin Franklin and, by means of his intimacy with the first American envoy to France, conveyer to George III of full information regarding French plans to aid the American colonies. With Bancroft and over him worked Paul Wentworth, kinsman of Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, adviser to the British cabinet on American affairs, and master spy, whose story is also told in full.

* * *

It is interesting to note that George III was well informed by these men and others concerning the state of feeling and progress of affairs in the colonies, but that he refused to utilize the information until it was too late.

Another American in the British secret service was the Rev. John Vardill, assistant minister of Trinity Church in New York, who negotiated the theft of Franklin's confidential dispatches to Congress, and was rewarded by the King by being made regius professor of divinity at Kings College in New York.

There was also John Temple, who was a true lover of America, but being misunderstood in his efforts to make peace between the colonies and the mother country, took service under the Crown and became the first British Consul General in the new republic. Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, was also at one time an English spy, a British Undersecretary of State, and in active service against the Americans as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of horse dragoons composed of Tories. The career of Benjamin Thompson, that brilliant opportunist, is the most spectacular among all those recorded by Mr. Einstein.

* * *

The story of the loyalists who left America at the time of the Revolution is more dramatic because there is more intimate experience and emotion in it. This is the most ably written section of the book and the one over which readers will linger longest.

John Adams once said that at the outbreak of the Revolution one-third of the poulation in the colonies was opposed to it. They were the wealthy, educated, office-holding third. Why, then, did they not make an effective resistance to the radicals instead of abandoning their estates and their country? Mr. Einstein says it was because they waited too long for counsel and aid from the British Government, and that thus their very fidelity and trust in England contributed to the downfall of the British cause in the colonies.

The record of men and women who loved their American homes but thought of themselves as English, and of the long empty years they spent in England in idleness, in poor lodgings, waiting for a chance to return or for compensation for their confiscated estates touches the sympathies. A few of them held office under the Crown, a few of them went back after the war. Great numbers of them founded new homes in New Brunswick. To the treatment of the American loyalists, their virtual expulsion from the United States, and their settlement of large tracts of Canada is attributed the stubborn resistance of the Canadians, who were their descendants of the first generation, in the War of 1812 against American invaders. "The real price paid for the persecution of the loyalists after the War of Independence," writes Mr. Einstein, "lies in the lesson that without this the North American continent might today have been one country."

The interesting and copious material included in Mr. Einstein's book is carefully documented. His style is sometimes difficult and seldom picturesque. For the most part his major concern has been to set down all the facts. "Divided Loyalties" is a book that many readers of early American history have been looking for.

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Empty No Longer

The Empty Quarter, by H. St. John Philby. London: Constable. 21s. net.

THE Empty Quarter is, cartographically speaking, no longer empty. Two years ago not a single atlas could accurately locate any single feature beyond the fringe of this vast Arabian desert, covering an area as large as France. In the short space of two years, it has been traversed twice by European explorers. Each of them brought back with him an accurate map of his route. And it happens that at only one point did the paths of the two travelers meet.

The honor of the first crossing went to Mr. Bertram Thomas, who is presumably the first Grand Vizier of an Arab Sultan to surrender his office in order to complete his education at an English university—Cambridge. To Mr. Philby is the credit of more extensive wanderings, and one of the longest journeys across a waterless region that has ever been accomplished. Mr. Philby's route ran first from north to south; then he turned westward and ultimately emerged at the town of Sulaiyil in the settled part of the Wadi Dawasir. Thence he made his way to Mecca, the gates of which are not shut to him since he has embraced the religion of Islam.

* * *

Compared with Mr. Thomas's vivacious account of his Arab fellow-travelers, Mr. Philby's narrative is perhaps at times a little pedestrian for the general reader. His insistence on trivial detail tends to obscure the real interest of his story. This is all the more regrettable in that he has so much to tell. He has, for instance, an entirely plausible explanation of the famous phenomenon of the "singing sands." He was the first European to visit the legendary city of Wabar, which he declares was not a city at all but a series of craters scooped out by a falling meteorite.

Whereas Mr. Thomas is at pains to have us meet his fellow-voyagers across the Empty Quarter, Mr. Philby is more interested in topography and natural history specimens. Every now and then, however, his more human feelings get the better of him, as when his party comes across the tracks of a camel and her calf in the very heart of the waterless desert. The mother had been stolen by a Bedouin raiding party, had escaped, and ultimately found her way home again with her newly born calf, not by the roundabout route along which she had come but straight across 500 miles of trackless and waterless desert.

Mr. Philby's Arab companions unerringly read the riddle of these tracks in the sand. Nor need this surprise us when we think of 'Ali, who in another part of Mr. Philby's Odyssey came across some human footprints. "Look," said he, "there is So-and-so and So-and-so and there is Salih himself, God save him."

* * *

One of the most "human" of Mr. Philby's fellow-travelers is Al Aqfa, the Saluki hound. She was a present from a Murra tribesman on the north fringe of the Empty Quarter. "A slim, shivering, short-coated beast of affectionate temperament," is Mr. Philby's description of her. Sometimes she hunted hares on behalf of the party, sometimes she pilfered what others had hunted. But who will blame her when her ordinary diet through the waterless region, apart from her share of the water-skins, appears to have been the date stones discarded by her two-footed companions.

Al Aqfa and the camel-mother are two of the "high spots" of Mr. Philby's story. Taken as a whole, his book is uneven, and at times the author is perhaps too prone to find fault on somewhat inconclusive evidence with the views of other explorers—as when he contradicts Mr. Thomas's statement that the name Rub' al Khali, which is the Arabic equivalent of the Empty Quarter, is not used or understood by the local nomads. But there is much in his narrative to interest those who are attracted by the lure of the desert. And it is undoubtedly a record of a feat of endurance, by man and beast, that will always rank high in the annals of desert travel.

A. G. L.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Write Something Simple

JUST as on the modern stage there is a style of acting called "naturalistic" which is really the absence of acting, so in modern literature there is a "naturalistic" manner which is really the negation of writing . . . Simplicity is desirable, certainly . . . With some reason people object to digging for the meaning in a Henry James or a Marcel Proust, suspecting that it might just as well have been brought to the surface for them . . . But there are varieties even of simplicity . . . There is the chaste reticence of a Greek temple, and there is the decadent neo-primitivism of African sculpture executed in Paris studios . . . There are the graces of Haydn, and there are the affectations of the linear contrapuntalists . . . There are the polished facets of Flaubert, and there are the ragged edges of —why specify?

* * *

But sometimes the untutored man achieves what the literary laborer misses . . . He must have, for this, the poetic feeling for tone and rhythm . . . Where is that to be found more generally than among the Irish, whose native cadences are preserved in the poetry of Yeats and the plays of the Abbey Theater? . . . It is not surprising, then, that we should find spontaneous beauty in "Twenty Years a-Growing," the autobiography of Maurice O'Sullivan, a native of the Blasket Islands off the southwest coast of Ireland.

* * *

This book, recently issued by Viking in America, was reviewed in these columns at the time of its first publication in London, but it is worth mentioning twice . . . Mr. E. M. Forster, without whose benediction no book may be launched nowadays in England, says in his introduction, "Here is the egg of a seabird—lovely, perfect, and laid this very morning" . . . Very clever, and a very good example of the artificial simplicity of the literary craftsman . . . Compare with it a passage from the book itself:

> Away we went down the roads, leaping now as light as goats, we were so fresh after the meal. The sun had gone down in the west after bidding farewell to the big world, sheep-shearings in the sky overhead, the old men of the parish stretched out on the top of the cliff giving their breasts to the fragrant sea air and talking together after the day, a heat-haze here and there in the bosom of the hills moving slowly among the valleys, a colt whinnying now and then and asses braying.

* * *

Quite another form of simplicity is that of the pamphleteer . . . A good example is the cleverly titled "On Guard for the Soviet Union," by Maxim Gorky. (International Publishers) . . . This is a collection of the controversial writings of a famous literary man . . . You may recall that during the first years of the Bolshevist régime Gorky remained unattached, working with the Communist administration for the good of the nation, but not joining the party . . . Later he became convinced of the righteousness of the Communist cause, and today you will always find him in the Russian newsreels pictured alongside Stalin and the rest of the Lawgivers . . . It was this conversion which caused the break with Chaliapin which the singer so sorrowfully records in "Man and Mask."

This book too has an introduction by a man of letters—Romain Rolland, equally famous for "Jean-Christophe," for his musical writings and for his intransigent pacifism during the World War . . . Rolland addresses Gorky as "the first udarnik (member of a workers' shock-brigade) of the Universal Republic of Labor" . . . Gorky is not the first literary artist to serve as a pamphleteer, and he is an able propagandist . . . The interest of the book lies of course in its expression of political views rather than in its literary style.

Still another kind of simplicity—"Enchanted Ground," by Temple Bailey (Penn) . . . The story is very timely, dealing with the post-1929 period in the United States . . . There is a great deal of conversation, mostly quite simple . . . But the chief characteristic of Miss Bailey's stories is perhaps their intellectual simplicity, which has made them very popular.

German Papers Please Copy

The Menace of Fascism, by John Strachey. London: Gollancz. 5s. net.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY must be regarded by the Communists as an invaluable recruit to their cause. Not only has he a good intellect and a brilliant, forceful pen, but he has also the immense advantage of understanding an Anglo-Saxon point of view. He refrains from the language of class hatred and unreason which destroys the persuasiveness of so much Communist literature. He appeals to enthusiasms which an Englishman or an American can appreciate.

His analysis of the character and working of Fascism is cogent and lucid. He sees in it "the direct negation, the deadly and remorseless enemy, of that whole progressive movement of hope and aspiration" which has characterized the development of democracy during the last century. He shows that its first characteristic is an extreme nationalism broadening out into aggressive Imperialism. It launches its terroristic methods "against those types and categories of persons who are considered anti-national," and so, especially, against Jews, Socialists and Communists. Its propaganda is always a propaganda of violence and war. "An alliance whose aim does not include the intention of war is worthless nonsense," wrote Hitler in "My Struggle." "I consider the Italian nation to be in a permanent state of war," said Mussolini in 1926; and in 1927: "We must be ready at a moment's notice to mobilize 5,000,000 men and be able to arm them." The language of the Italian Fascists and the German Nazis, in the inception of their movements and in their power, is the language which constantly appeals to the "sacred" right of brute force. Even if this be regarded as mere bluff to inspirit the rank and file, it is none the less dangerous; for it rouses the spirit which leads to war.

* * *

Mr. Strachey goes on to consider the claim of the Fascists that they are reforming the social and economic organism through the agency of the Corporate State. What does the Corporate State in practice achieve? It promises and endeavors to secure "an immense increase in the territory and world power of the particular Fascist state in question"—and so pursues the path to world war. But it claims that, in Italy, it has secured peace in industry. It has achieved this by taking away the worker's right to strike and compelling him to work on any terms which may be fixed by the Fascist tribunals. Production in Italy has shown some increase under the Fascist régime, but real wages have gone down.

"The Corporate State," says Mr. Strachey, summing up, "is capitalism just as we know it today, with all its instability, its crises, its misery and its decay, plus a form of serfdom for the workers imposed by compulsory arbitration and the denial of the worker's right to withdraw his labor. Everything else is pure bluff."

Fascism, then, or Nazi-ism—however it may disguise itself with a view to winning recruits from the poorer middle classes of the discontented workers—is essentially a movement in the interest of the ruling and employing class to enforce the quiet submission of the rest of the nation to its dictation.

* * *

This may seem an extreme way of stating the case, but it is broadly true. Where Mr. Strachey seems to me to be wrong is in his attempt to explain the causes which lead to Fascism. Granted that it is due to discontent, granted that it is caused by indignation arising from the frustration of hope, and that it wins at the moment when the masses despair of securing a planned social system by any means—if we agree that this is so, we must still question Mr. Strachey's contention that this despair, this indignation, are due to the fact that the masses, who have pinned their hopes on the Social Democratic parties, observe that their leaders are halting on the brink of victory, that they are retreating, that they are making terms with capitalism, that they are selling their souls in the name of reasonable compromise. Gentleness and sweet reasonableness are not the cause of revolutions.

Mr. Strachey insists that it is not because the Socialists have been extreme, but because they have been timid, that Fascists have plucked up the courage to attack them. He thinks if the German Socialists had been more ruthless, and had proceeded with their whole program of expropriating the private owners of property, there would have been no Fascism. But surely the position is that it is in the countries where Communism was strongest—Italy and Germany—that Fascism has triumphed. It is in the country where Communism is weakest, and where the Socialists have been most ready to adopt a gradual program, namely, in England, that Fascist propaganda is least effectual. The truth surely is, not, as Mr. Strachey says, that Fascism has triumphed because the Socialists have been too mild, but that it has triumphed precisely in those countries where the extremists, being numerous and strong, roused in the rest of the community a fear which was partly the fear of revolution, partly the fear of the triumph of ignorance.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Far Eastern Sketches

Young China and New Japan, by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton. London: Harrap. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS is a pleasantly written book of personal impressions jotted down in the course of a journey over the beaten track in the Far East. While nobody who knows either China or Japan well is likely to regard it as an important contribution to the study of their affairs, many who have lived there will read it with pleasure and profit, for it is honest, vigorous and perceptive. Occasionally wrong in point of fact, it is generally right in feeling, and where the author makes mistakes, as she does in respect of the affairs of Shanghai, Japanese religion, Chinese prisons, the difference between the position of women in China and Japan and one or two other matters, her errors take the forgivable form of exaggeration or incompleteness.

And they are easily outweighed by excellent descriptions. Mrs. Chesterton has the primary qualification for a writer of travel books, the capacity to see a picture and make her readers see it too. Success in using it is all the more praiseworthy when the capacity is employed in connection with such well-known places as Singapore, Hongkong, Peking and Nara, all of which have been written about times out of number. That fact does not diminish their picture-yielding potentialities, which are inexhaustible, but it does limit the scope of the literary artist. Accordingly one cannot but admire the skill with which Mrs. Chesterton has collected and presented her sketches.

She does not, however, quite justify her title, for while she is on the lookout all the time for what is young in China and new in Japan, it is of the old in both countries that she tells us most. In the case of a writer visiting the Far East for the first time that was almost inevitable, for "young" China and "new" Japan can be approached only through what is old and traditional. And in such approach the artist, whose principal business is with the subjective, must necessarily precede the journalist, who is concerned primarily with the objective. In Europe, granted that facts are so and so, we know, generally speaking, what they mean. But in China and Japan that is true only of their inhabitants and of the few foreigners who manage to acquire their point of view—an essentially subjective process. In the short time at her disposal Mrs. Chesteron could hardly be expected to complete the process and then as a journalist satisfy the objective expectations aroused by her title.

R. M. GULL.

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She Could Write, Too

Ellen Terry's Memoirs, with Preface, Notes, and Additional Biographical Chapters, by Edith Craig and Christopher St. John. London: Gollancz. 6s. net. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

WHEN Ellen Terry's Memoirs were first published in 1907, they did not receive the recognition they deserved. Ellen Terry was known as a world-famous actress, and a "great dear." But many very charming people are not particularly intelligent, and it is an article of critical faith that actresses cannot write, anyway. Thus, despite their striking literary skill, these reminiscences passed without attracting the notice they might have obtained had not the reviewers been obsessed by the preliminary notion that they were merely "theatrical gossip." The publication of the correspondence between Bernard Shaw and Ellen Terry a few years ago, however, proved that she could write almost as well as she could act, and, in the light of this tardy justice, the Memoirs are given to the world for a second time, accompanied by their editors' judgment that they constitute one of literature's greatest autobiographics.

That is putting the claim rather high. Ellen Terry's Memoirs have hardly the swing and gusto of Cellini, nor the stately march of Gibbon, nor the engaging frankness of Pepys! They were originally published in serial form, and this unsatisfactory method of presentation robs them of whatever architectural design they may ever have had in their author's mind. Moreover, on certain aspects of Ellen Terry's experience, such as the six years she spent away from the theater in the country, soon after the ending of her marriage with the painter, Watts, the Memoirs are so selective as to become confusing to anyone not already acquainted with the outlines of the story.

So much for the debit side of the account. The credit side is much the longer. The Memoirs' greatest merit is that, in a thousand little ways unsuspected by the author, they reveal the charm and sweetness of Ellen Terry's nature that so endeared her to everyone who ever met her. Thus, when she was scarcely in her "teens," she and her sister Kate toured the south of England in a "drawing room" entertainment in which they were the only players. Their parents traveled with them, and the proceeds of the entertainment supported the entire Terry family.

Ellen Terry, whose famous association with Irving at the Lyceum began in 1878, first played with that great actor in 1867. Only to the most discerning eye did Irving in those days reveal any of the powers which a decade later were to thrill all England and America. The fire was already burning in him; but it did not yet shine through. It shone through finally only because Irving labored at his art with an unremitting intensity that would have struck even a galley slave as unreasonable. In talking of Irving Ellen Terry writes at her best. She appreciated and understood, as perhaps no one else could, his greatness as an actor, and recognized and understood no less fully his weaknesses as a man. Moreover, any reader who wishes to gain some impression of the effect that Irving produced on his audiences will go to these Memoirs rather than to the collected criticism of Mr. Shaw. That in itself shows the quality of the book. A writer whose flashes of vivid description outshine the most celebrated of dramatic critics on his own ground is not one to be neglected. The book is concluded by several chapters of great value telling the story of Ellen Terry's last years.

H. H.

Thoughts as Things

The Snows of Helicon, by H. M. Tomlinson. New York: Harper. $2.50.

NO ONE would have the temerity to class Mr. H. M. Tomlinson with the summer authors. The average person does not read him languidly while stretched in a chaise longue, frittering away an awkward interval until the tide shall be high enough to bathe. With Mr. Tomlinson it is utterly different. His readers may be imagined sitting bolt upright in chairs which, while not necessarily forbidding, are still calculated to keep their occupants alert. Mr. Tomlinson demands tribute of those who would go along with him. He demands that they bring whatever experience can muster of shrewd observation and cool tolerance, of measured sympathy, of the warmth of understanding and of humor.

All of which implies that a reader is likely to get nothing unless he gives a good deal. It is possible to read Mr. Tomlinson's sensitive prose without a suspicion that beneath its surface there are depths and more depths—a very palimpsest of reason, imagery, imagination, philosophy.

Take the few ragged surface facts of the plot, if this "novel" can be said to have one. Try to fit them together and then see what sort of pattern you can make. John Travers, an architect accustomed to inaugurate such modern wonders as skyscraper hotels and gilded picture palaces, was returning from New York to his native England. One day at sea, alone on the deck at sunset, something happened to him. There were those to protest that he merely went to sleep, but he thought he saw a vision of "the snows of Helicon" gleaming afar. Such devotion did he give thereafter to his concept of eternal beauty that the severance of ordinary ties literally cost him nothing. Mrs. Travers met his ship at Liverpool; but, while they awaited their London train, her husband slipped away to the bookstall. She never saw him again, though he saw her once, fleetingly and with utter detachment. John Travers's connection with practicality had simply snapped. In the world which he had entered a strange series of circumstances overtook him—first a street mishap in which he became embroiled and was subsequently rescued by a Mr. Quirke. Mr. Quirke, it developed, represented Lord Snarge, a magnate whose mighty ventures involved the destruction of a small Greek temple on the Island of Colonna.

John Travers knew that temple. He knew that it must be saved for beauty. That goal became his only concern; he recalled no other responsibility. His days at sea, his altogether incredible wanderings through a South American wilderness and in and out of a hot little revolution, his final arrival at the Island of Colonna — all were encountered serenely, for all led toward the preservation of beauty as typified by the Greek temple.

Mr. Tomlinson seems to discern thoughts as things. His hero, in company with an American engineer and of Bert Byles, the bo'sun, his self-constituted guardian, once watched an Indian potter at his wheel. Said the engineer sneeringly: "That truck breaks. They're not much used now, not now there's petrol-cans. This old boy is a poor dummy, making these things. I suppose he's got nothing else to do." But Mr. Travers, who was still regarding the shaping of the primitive vessel, replied: "You can't break that. It's an idea. He has shaped it, and we've seen it. How can you break that? It exists. You can only break the pot."

Now, if you feel impelled, read Mr. Tomlinson's strange book. But realize at the outset that he is writing not of things, but of thoughts, of the core of actuality. Perhaps he has not seen very far; certainly not beyond the realm of matter. Yet his Greek temple is a symbol of something higher, and Mr. Tomlinson evidently believes his book has a message for modern man. No one can interpret its meaning for his fellows. Each reader must make of it what he can.

M. W.

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

IN PRESENTING Nicholas so repeatedly as the enjoyer of leisure, I know that I risk misrepresenting him as a loafer, a person engaged wholly in idleness and reverie. He was, in fact, rarely able to be idle. His post office and his farm saw to that. And for him leisure meant less repose than a heightened inner activity. His walks, his long evenings, gave him the opportunities he coveted for exploration inward, for pouring his thought-moods into verse, for seeking those ends which fitted his nature. Leisure brought him, often if not always, concentration rather than diffusion into laziness. He favored the policy of doing nothing because such a suspension of ordinary activity gave him the propulsion into a higher activity. That is why he celebrates leisure in so many entries in the Notebooks; it was indeed their mother. That is also why these "poised moments" of stillness and germination were so precious to him. He mentions a few such occasions in a poem I found pencilled down beside some notes of seeding:

"I love the poised moments
That silence knows best,
The hour when evening's planet
Lights in the west;

"The hours when snow is making
In the white sky,
And the waiting forest
Gathers mystery.

"I am rich in April
When the noon is still,
And the hopes of heaven
Center in a rill;

"Or when distant music
Weaves the magic thread
Of its golden sayings
Never quite said.

"But the richest moment
Happens of a time
When some song, high-winging,
Alights in rhyme.

"June 30. In camp at Evergreen Pond. I came out yesterday to do a few odd jobs about the Cabin, but idled instead. It is astonishing how many demands a mere cabin can make, but I listened to none of them. In the sudden heat I preferred to pave the future with good intentions rather than carry stones for an outdoor oven. The reasons for woodchopping and porch-patching, for canoe-varnishing and dock-mending, seemed fallacious; I refused to believe in them. The aroma from the pine-duff, where the sun fell, put a spell upon the working instinct. Far better, I thought, to enjoy the mood than make a mantlepiece, although I have a magnificent slab of pine curing for this latter.

"The Cabin abetted me in my luxury of repose with its own air of restfulness. Its lines were quieting, as a home should be, rather than exciting. The logs gave an open-air effect, a native woodland quality. The stout walls offered protection and retreat; the rough-stone chimney promised hospitality. Nothing about it was meaningless, or intricate, or weak. I was assured not only of privacy but of ease, enjoyment. I had planned it and helped build it, so that my affections had moved in before the last shavings were swept out. Chief of all my delight lay in realizing that the finished shelter was no intrusion upon the forest but rather a complement to it. The rich grayish brown of the exterior would never startle the deer. Under the back porch a skunk had already determined to have her home. Porcupines were so pleased with my handiwork that they had begun to gnaw off pieces for souvenirs. A chipmunk approved of the attic. It was clear that the Cabin and I had both been accepted by the wilderness. I was amused the other day when Mrs. Scratcher asked me what I had named it. I asked her what she had named her little finger.

"As I lay in the shade of a drowsing cedar, relinquishing one job after another, my idleness took on an air of royalty. It was a proud assertion that such delight outvalued the most remunerative doings. Clad in purple thoughts and the fine linen of procrastination, I fixed my sovereign attention upon nothing, letting time flow through my fingers like a brook. I was enjoying that rarest of all things, the present, and was on the point of having a conversation with it, when my eye fell upon an ant.

"This insect was dragging the carcass of a slug over a plain of pine needles and working with the set mien and solemn energy of a Charlie Chaplin. Apparently he had been sent out from the hive on a big game-hunting expedition, and had fallen in with this elephant of a slug. His job was to get the elephant home.

"All slipped well and easily until the ant encountered a granite boulder only a little smaller, by antmeasure, than Mont Blanc. Instead of sitting down and considering, instead of caching the elephant and reconnoitering, the ant began to climb Mont Blanc. Over the Alps lay Antdom, therefore over the Alps would he go, taking his elephant with him, like Hannibal. Had this insect been fired by tales from ant history, by the exploits of some famous ancestor who had hauled a dead caterpillar across a desert? Or did he entertain delusions of grandeur and imagine himself Hannibal?

"The first inch of Mont Blanc was sloping, the second difficult, the third very ticklish, the fourth impossible. Bracing four or five legs in a crevice, he pulled and tugged, only to be dragged down again. His pinchers must have ached. He must have sweated inside his armor. At first I was inclined to assist with a stalk of grass, but stayed my hand for fear of spoiling him. Had I eased him over the Alps, what boasts the hive would have to listen to. 'It was nothing, citizens, nothing whatever. Was I dizzy? Nonsense. The higher I got, the better I liked it. I'll wager anybody five plant lice that I can cross the Himalayas with two dead elephants. Any takers?' No, I would not interfere.

"After a dozen rebuffs, a dozen repetitions of the same mistakes, I began to fear that Hannibal was somewhat dense. The slightest survey of the world as a whole would have revealed to him a green mossy pass some twenty inches to his left, while the entire Alps ended a yard farther on the right. I wondered if Solomon had watched ants closely before composing his advice to us sluggards. Ants, it occurred to me suddenly, had always been held up to us as models. They were the teachers' pets of literature. I think that we have patterned ourselves upon them long enough. In a few details they still are ahead of us. Certain ants inveigle guests into their hives and then detain them for the purpose of secreting desirable juices. Other ants keep slaves, presumably without fears of revolution; our slaves still worry us at times. Still other ants cultivate mushrooms—excellent. We, on the other hand, are ahead of them in other matters. Ants would rave about New York. Perhaps we will have a conference.

"But were I given to politics, I should get up an Anti-Ant Party. Down With Hives! Down With Motions For Their Own Sake! The ants are a splendid example of organization-worship. They had perfected their machinery of existence when Adam and Eve were dreaming under the apple tree. They have not changed a whit since. Their ceaseless activity, so entrancing to Solomon, has been really less fruitful than Adam's dreams. The Anti-Ant Party would have one banner with these letters in gold—'What Is The End Sought?' The Party would not prescribe. The individual should decide whether his gifts led to the making of things, the making of beauty, or the making of jokes. And then would the Party bend all its wealth and powers to seeing that he did not spend his life, like Sisyphus, rolling an unwanted stone up an impossible hill. With the road cleared, energy would go farther, and there would be happiness the way along. And there are so many ends—usefulness, beauty, truth-hunting—as many as there are individuals. The Anti-Ant Party would insist on a free-trade society, where each person contributed, unhampered by customs, from his native store. For customs, these edicts of the hive forcing our hours to a perpetual busyness in certain grooves as ordered, restrict the exports from a man's nature, and forbid him enjoying the imports from another's. Our Party orators would demand less organization, especially of pleasure, less standardization, especially of thought, less activity for activity's sake; it would ask for more good sense, more true satisfaction, and a greater appreciation of leisure, that loam from which all plans and progress grow. Solomon would write some new proverbs.

"Well, I have gone to the ant, and my idleness has not been reproached by Hannibal's example. He is still trying to get over the Alps. If that be sagacity, let me linger in my unwisdom a little longer. I shall turn to the pleasanter diversion of watching the unlaborious sky. This evening has been transmitting pictures that melt from one to another in a twilight-hued sequence that would be the chief wonder of the world, if we were told we could see it but once.

"Valley by valley the day withdraws;
High on the slopes of the fading land
Night pillows his head, the pale clouds pause,
Black by the pond the tall firs stand.

"Petal by petal the flowers seal
Their sweetness in, the tired breeze
Stirs no leaf with his lagging heel,
Wings are folded within the trees.

"Thin and thinner the silver choir
Rings from the marsh, the upper wood
Hears the last of the thrushes tire,
A star shines down on the solitude.

"The eyelids lower, the eyelids close,
No sound is there for an ear to keep,
Slowly, softly, the silence throws
Over the woodland her robe of sleep."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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Entering Austria

Next morning we made an early start. I should have loved to have explored the town. It is such a charming old place, with tall white houses, and flower boxes on every window ledge. In the main street were open-air bootstalls. Tubs of green stuff sat outside the hotel. The street was alive with peasants. A big cross-country charabanc, modern successor to the post-chaise, drew up outside the Poste Vecchia. It soon filled up with nice country women of obviously Austrian nationality, market baskets under their arms, shawls over their heads, and a certain excitement in their eyes at traveling beyond the confines of the family barn. A sheep dog walked down the street carrying his mistress's bag in his jaws. Small children skipped about. It was a glorious day. I hated to leave.

At first the road followed the winding green valley. The river was still with us, but it was only a young stream and decreased rapidly until it became a mere rivulet. We were now 3300 feet above sea level and climbing higher and higher. In the small fields were numbers of dovegrey cows. Corn and potatoes and larches added variety to the scenery, which alternated between the dark green of the trees and the paler green of the grass. Soon we passed a barracks full of bersaglieri. The frontier lay just ahead. It was on the Brenner Pass itself. . . .

Off we drove again with the Zitthertal Alps towering ahead and a lovely dark mountain lake from which a baby stream trickled down toward Innsbruck. The roads were not so good but the scenery made up for it. We passed logging villages and ox-carts and farm houses covered with red and blue frescoes, and bearded men and gorges and fir trees and . . . haystacks, until the valley opened out and the river had grown to quite a size. Suddenly a big Austrian car roared past us. There was a huge drop on the right, and the road went corkscrewing down at a steep angle. I counted fourteen consecutive hairpin bends, but we sat on the tail of the Austrian, who must have known every inch of the way, and refused to be shaken off. Lovely white waterfalls and coppice after coppice combined to make this section of the road one of the most romantic over which I have ever passed. And then suddenly we saw Innsbruck below us. Above its russet-colored roofs the Alps went marching right into the clouds. There it nestled in the hollow, with only an early Victorian church to disfigure it. Then we caught sight of a policeman in white gauntlets, black trousers, spiked helmet and green tunic, so we knew we were really in Austria.—CHARLES GRAVES, in "Gone Abroad Again." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson, Ltd.)

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, by John Singer Sargent

A PICTURE such as this, which was loaned by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney to the Century of Progress exposition at the Art Institute of Chicago, has a double interest, for everyone is familiar with Robert Louis Stevenson and his work, and almost everyone knows something of the work of Sargent, one of the most brilliant painters of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The picture was painted at Bournemouth, England, in 1885 when Stevenson was thirty-five years old, and it is said to have been done as he was striding around the room, working on "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Mrs. Stevenson is seated on the far right, and easily escapes notice. The picture is in quiet low tones.

Sargent, perhaps the best-known of all American painters of several recent decades, was born in Florence, Italy, and lived almost his entire life in Europe. He always considered himself an American, but found the sort of thing he liked to paint in Europe, and the conditions under which he preferred to work; so his trips to America were infrequent, although some of his best-known mural decorations are in this country and he painted many portraits here. He does not seem to have had any particular philosophy about art, nor to have felt that he had any special mission to fulfill, but painted for the sheer joy he took in observing beautiful colors and dashing them down on canvas. He had an uncanny facility in getting a likeness, which led to his great popularity as a painter of fashionable people, who vied for the privilege of sitting for him. This eventually resulted in his giving up portraiture, because it became drudgery. He was always the thorough gentleman, quiet, courteous and helpful to brother artists who, not so fortunate as himself, came to him for advice and counsel.

When he finally abandoned portraiture, "doing mugs," he called it to his friends, he took up water color and did a number of brilliant works with a great variety of subject matter. Every dashing water colorist since has tried to do a "Sargent," but has generally fallen noticeably short of his goal. Finally Sargent tried landscape painting in oil, but he was not so successful at this as in other fields; he saw too much to interest him in each subject, and the results were frequently confusing. He was also an accomplished pianist. It was said that he could have easily made his living as a concert performer, had he cared to give up his painting.

No matter what Sargent painted, there was always something of interest about it in its dashing brushwork and rich color; but there is no doubt that, at the period when he was swamped by portrait commissions, some of his canvases were rather "tired" and perfunctory. (He defined a portrait as a "picture of someone with something a little wrong about the mouth.") This picture of Stevenson was painted because he wanted to do it, and there was no thought of anything but the definite effect which he wished to create. He borrowed, probably unconsciously, a device from the Japanese to express swift motion by putting the figure far off the middle, as if it were walking out of the picture. The open door and the woman's figure, half-seen, are sufficient to maintain a balanced composition. He did not dwell on the shape of particular features, eyes, nose, and hair, but subordinated everything to a simple representation of a tense, animated and whimsical personality.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Prier avec Compréhension

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHACUN en arrive tôt ou tard à désirer connaître quelqu'un en qui il puisse avoir confiance, ou quelque chose qui soit capable de le consoler et de le guider. Dans des moments pareils, la pensée se tourne instinctivement vers Dieu. Lorsque les vies et les moyens matériels nous tentent en nous offrant l'alternative, nous ne comprenons peut-être pas qu'il est nécessaire de prier; mais quand nous ne voyons point d'issue à notre situation pénible, nous sentons renaître en nous le désir de nous approcher de Dieu. Aujourd'hui bien des personnes cherchent à Le connaître. Ou bien elles prient, ou bien elles désirent savoir comment prier. Elles voudraient trouver une prière qui soit capable de faire face aux détresses de l'heure présente.

Pour nous rappeler que cette prière est à notre portée, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 16 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Notre Maître enseigna à ses disciples une seule et brève prière que nous nommons en souvenir de lui, l'Oraison Dominicale. Notre Maître dit: 'Vous donc priez ainsi,' et c'est alors qu'il donna cette prière qui répond à tous les besoins humains." Evidemment, voici la réponse, la prière "qui répond à tous les besoins humains"! Il nous faut connaître "notre Père," et savoir que c'est à Lui qu'appartiennent "le règne, la puissance": il nous faut prouver que Sa volonté s'accomplit "sur la terre comme au ciel."

Dans les pays chrétiens, on enseigne aux enfants l'Oraison Dominicale; et l'on répète cette prière dans les services divins, dont elle fait presque toujours partie. Voici près de deux mille ans qu'elle constitue l'un des principaux éléments du culte religieux. Mais ne l'a-t-on pas répétée d'une manière plus ou moins superficielle, et souvent par habitude plus que par conviction? La persuasion et la force spirituelle ont-elles vraiment animé les paroles que prononçaient nos lèvres; et sinon, n'est-ce pas pour cela que notre prière ne nous a pas aidés d'une manière plus définie à l'heure de l'épreuve? Cependant, puisque notre Maître dit à ses disciples de prier "ainsi," l'Oraison Dominicale doit être et demeure la prière à laquelle on peut vraiment avoir recours dans les circonstances les plus critiques.

Mrs. Eddy nous a rendus attentifs à la nécessité de prier avec compréhension. A la fin du chapitre sur la Prière, par lequel débute le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, elle cite en entier l'Oraison Dominicale, dont elle élucide l'une après l'autre les affirmations et les demandes; et dans un de ses premiers sermons, *Christian Healing*, elle dit (pp. 15, 16): "L'Oraison Dominicale, spirituellement comprise et accompagnée de sa version spirituelle, ne saurait être répétée trop souvent pour le bien de tous ceux qui, ayant des oreilles, entendent et comprennent." Parce que Mrs. Eddy a si sérieusement insisté sur l'importance de la prière faite avec réflexion, les Scientistes Chrétiens étudient l'Oraison Dominicale avec une reconnaissance toujours plus grande; ils cherchent à en percevoir plus clairement le sens spirituel, et beaucoup d'entre eux en ont ressenti la puissance dans la guérison du péché, du chagrin, de la maladie et de l'indigence.

Parce qu'on discute longuement des questions telles que l'insécurité, la chance, les fluctuations et la prétendue "crise" actuelle, nous sommes peut-être induits à nous inquiéter au sujet du présent et à craindre l'avenir; mais nous pourrions comprendre que nous avons un Père qui est Amour, un Dieu parfait et bon, qui sait tout, inclut tout, et nous soutient infailliblement. Dieu est notre Père. Son règne, Sa puissance et Sa gloire dureront à jamais et sont avec nous tous. Au cours des siècles, combien de fois ceux qui ne connaissaient pas la loi suprême de Dieu ont été tentés d'admettre que les croyances humaines bornées et injustes constituaient des lois! Mais l'autorité de l'Entendement divin persiste éternellement. "J'ai reconnu que tout ce que Dieu fait subsiste à toujours: on ne peut rien y ajouter, ni rien en retrancher." Quelle abîme entre ceci et l'ambition humaine, avec son orgueil et ses préjugés!

Si c'est avec compréhension que nous demandons à Dieu: "Que ton règne vienne; que ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel," nous obtenons la certitude que le bien est présent, et la totalité de Dieu nous inspire une confiance qui nous élève. Ainsi les malades sont guéris, ceux qui étaient affligés et chargés sont consolés: ils ont "un diadème remplaçant les cendres, une huile d'allégresse au lieu du deuil, un manteau de fête au lieu d'un esprit abattu."

"Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien" reçoit dans *Science et Santé* cette interprétation (p. 17): *"Donne-nous Ta grâce pour aujourd'hui; rassasie les affections affamées."* Ceci nous ouvre les yeux et nous montre ce qu'il nous faut réellement,—plus de grâce et plus d'amour pour affronter tous les problèmes. Reconnaissant cette nécessité, nous nous efforçons de mieux nous conformer à la divine loi de l'Amour; et ce faisant, nous constatons que Son amour nous suffit, nous garde et nous guide en tout temps. Nous commençons à voir que les erreurs, les offenses, proviennent de ce qu'on ignore Sa bonté toujours présente, et qu'elles cesseront dans la mesure où la compréhension spirituelle viendra remplacer cette ignorance.

Dans *Pulpit and Press* (p. 22), Mrs. Eddy dit: "Toutes les églises chrétiennes ont un lien qui les unit, un centre ou point de convergence, une prière—l'Oraison Dominicale. Nous avons lieu de nous réjouir parce que nous sommes unis dans l'amour et qu'avec toutes les assemblées chrétiennes de la terre, nous répétons cette demande sacrée: 'Que ton règne vienne; que ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel.'" Puissions-nous tous en vérité être "unis dans l'amour," comprenant que Son règne est venu; puissions-nous maintenir nos efforts pour demeurer d'une manière intelligente dans cette conscience spirituelle!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

Dawn

The undertones of dark,
Stand clear against the dawn,
As earth rolls into light,
At punctual dawn.

Each tiny twig a-flash;
Each branch a lighted way
Of golden crystals bright,
To guide the feet of day.

Slowly the quiet glow,
Tiptoes across the earth,
Telling the world once more
Of day's continuous birth.

ELSIE A. KONFORD.

Praying With Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE comes a time in everyone's experience when he finds himself wishing for someone whom he can trust, or for something to which he can appeal for comfort and guidance. At such a time thought turns instinctively to God. When material ways and means tempt us with an alternative, we may not feel the need of prayer; but when we can see no solution for our difficulties the desire to draw near to God is born anew. Today many people are wanting to know Him. They find themselves praying, or else wishing that they knew how to pray. They are asking for a prayer which will meet the great need of the moment.

To remind us that we have such a prayer at hand Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16): "Our Master taught his disciples one brief prayer, which we name after him the Lord's Prayer. Our Master said, 'After this manner therefore pray ye,' and then he gave that prayer which covers all human needs." Surely that is the answer, a prayer "which covers all human needs"! We need to know "our Father," and that His is "the kingdom, and the power": we need to prove that His will is done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

Children in Christian countries have been taught the Lord's Prayer, and this prayer is repeated generally in Christian churches as part of the regular form of devotion. For two thousand years it has been one of the mainstays of religious worship. But has it not been repeated more or less perfunctorily, until the saying of it has become a habit rather than a conviction? Have not the words failed to glow with spiritual persuasion and strength; and is this not the reason why this prayer has not been proved more definitely helpful in times of trial? Nevertheless, since our Master told his disciples to pray "after this manner," the Lord's Prayer must be and is a right prayer for use in every emergency.

Mrs. Eddy has brought to our attention the necessity of praying with understanding. At the end of a chapter on Prayer, the first chapter in the Christian Science textbook, she quotes the Lord's Prayer in full, elucidating its every statement and petition; and in one of her early sermons, "Christian Healing," she says (pp. 15, 16), "The Lord's Prayer, understood in its spiritual sense, and given its spiritual version, can never be repeated too often for the benefit of all who, having ears, hear and understand." Because she has so earnestly urged the importance of praying thoughtfully, Christian Scientists study the Lord's Prayer with growing thankfulness for a clearer perception of its spiritual meaning, and many have felt its power in the healing of sin, sorrow, disease, and lack.

Much conversation about insecurity, chance, change, and a present "depression," may persuade us to be anxious for today and fearful for tomorrow; but we can realize that we have a Father who is Love, a perfect, all-knowing, all-inclusive, and good God, who unfailingly sustains us. God is our Father. His kingdom and power and glory continue forever with us all! Again and again through the ages, not being aware of the supreme law of God, many have been tempted to believe that limiting and unjust human beliefs constitute laws; but the authority of the divine Mind goes on forever. "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." What a far cry is this from the pride and prejudice of human ambition!

Praying with understanding the petitions: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," there comes to us a conviction of the presence of good, an uplifting confidence in the allness of God. So the sick are healed, the sorrowing and heavy laden are comforted: they have "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

"Give us this day our daily bread" is interpreted (Science and Health, p. 17), *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* This awakens us to our real need of more grace, more love, with which to face each problem. Recognizing this need, we strive to conform more nearly to the divine law of Love; and so doing we find His love sufficient for us, sufficient to guard and guide us always. We begin to see that mistakes, trespasses, which spring from ignorance of His ever present goodness, will cease as this ignorance is replaced with spiritual understanding.

In "Pulpit and Press" (p. 22) Mrs. Eddy says: "All Christian churches have one bond of unity, one nucleus or point of convergence, one prayer,—the Lord's Prayer. It is matter for rejoicing that we unite in love, and in this sacred petition with every Christian assembly on earth,—'Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.'" May we all indeed "unite in love," understanding that His kingdom is come, and maintain our endeavor to abide intelligently in this spiritual consciousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Jewels

Do bright jewels attract you? Do flashing emeralds, brilliant sapphires, deep amethysts satisfy a desire for color? Does the rainbow give you joy, as it shows you its rich store? Then come to Iona, and enjoy its glittering array of jewels—all free for the seeing. As one of its inhabitants said of the wild flowers: "They are there for the picking."

Come and empty your town-filled thought of its red-hot streets and crowds, its penetrating smells of petrol; store up instead the cool emerald green of water over sand, the purple amethyst of blue-green sea over rocks, and the pure sapphire of the deep, under the wide blue sky. At sunset watch the red, sparkling highway as it stretches from the shore to the dim Outer Hebrides, with its crowds of feathered creatures who need no petrol to sustain their rapid swoops or gentle glides across this sunlit path.

Forget the hot pavements, as your bare feet cool themselves in rainbow hues where the sunwashed waters ripple over sands of purest white. Turn and see the evening light transform the pink rocks into corals, the curling waves into opals. Gaze upon that line of distant isles, now lying ruby red beneath the setting sun. In silence watch how heaven tosses these jewels, one after the other, across the sky and sea, red to golden, orange to violet, green to purple, till nothing is left but the darkness of the rocks against the pale yellow of the sky; till nothing is left in your heart but the depth of beauty seared into your very being.

On a Pyramid of Artificial Ice

Cheops and Phidias, their builder's eye
Caught by such splendor, would in spirit moan
That crystal essence of the sea and sky
Does not possess the permanence of stone.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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Financial: News and Comment

Bullish News On Crops Offset By Effects of Code

Restrictions on Trading Induce Caution—Liquidation Heavy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—The wheat market was again squelched by heavy liquidating sales of long grain, which for the time being at least overshadowed all the bullish crop news and other constructive features.

Washington reports continue to emphasize the insistence on advancing prices for commodities, and especially farm commodities to round out and bolster the recovery program. However, the fact that the grain trade is being interfered with, is probably one of the main reasons why the trade is uncertain and why the buying power that was of tremendous volume a few weeks ago, has dwindled now to small proportions.

The market appears also to be feeling the effect of belated selling that was halted for a time by the placing of minimum price limits on futures. The contraction in the outside buying demand, coincident with the heavy selling at times, has been too much for the trade. After a few days of advancing prices, wheat dropped in a day as much as it had advanced in three days of bull markets.

Codes Restraining Factor

The August crop figures naturally would have buttressed the bull position in no uncertain manner, but because of the unusual uncertainty existing in regard to so many different things, including the feeling that the Grain Trade Code may tend to restrict trading freely, the news found little reflection in increased buying.

The figures on wheat indicate a crop of only 500,000,000 bushels. This is 4,000,000 bushels more than in July but 226,000,000 bushels less than the moderate crop of last year. Canadian official and private estimates showed a further drop in condition of spring wheat as well as in feed grains. Both reports were virtually ignored and liquidation of distressed wheat at the Canadian market as well as at Chicago figured in the late weakness in the trade.

Cash wheat has held relatively firm and at the present time there is a comparatively small amount of hedging pressure. Primary receipts are running much smaller than a year ago, and in the Southwest there is little pressure to sell.

Foreign Markets Quiet

Foreign markets have gone along the even tenor of their way to a great extent, but little disturbed either by the sharp declines on this side or the rapid upturns. Western Europe is buying Southern Hemisphere wheat in fair volume, but her takings of Canadian have been rather light. Australian reports indicate a smaller crop than last year while in Argentine prospects are fairly satisfactory.

Corn production will be 2,273,000,000 bushels this year, according to the August promise. Much will depend on how late the fall is. Oats production is 667,000,000 bushels, barley, 158,000,000 bushels and rye, 23,100,000 bushels. The production of all of the leading grains now figures about 1,550,000,000 bushels less than last year. This reduction is more than twice as much as the entire wheat crop last crop, and about ane quorter more than the entire oats production last year.

Ordinarily this would make a decidedly strong position. Coarse grains have held rather firm at times the past week, but the same uncertainty prevails as in wheat.

Fresh Downturns In Chicago Grain Values

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Sharp new setbacks in grain values early today followed board of trade removal of minimum prices that were placed in effect on July 31.

Absence of speculative demand, rather than unusual pressure to sell, accompanied the downward sweep of the markets.

Opening 2½-3 cents lower, wheat afterward held near the initial range. Corn started 2¾-3¾ cents off and subsequently altered little.

Opening prices were: Wheat: Sept. 92½; Dec. 95¾-96; May 99¾. Corn: Sept. 49¾-50; Dec. 54¾-½; May 60¼. Oats: Sept. 36¾-37; Dec. 40⅛; May 44⅛.

Dividend Declarations

Victor-Monaghan Company, one of the largest southern cotton manufacturers, declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1. This will be the first common dividend since June, 1930.

The Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, $6 dividend series, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 31.

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $734,692,700 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $2,326,000 (decrease); time deposits (average), $3,852,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today $2,626,815,470; clearings week ending Aug. 5, $3,351,337,308.

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Solvay Plant Near 100 P. C. Operations

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 12

BUSINESS at the Syracuse plant of Solvay Process Company, subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, is said to be at or near a record high. Production capacity was substantially increased in 1930-31, and is being used almost 100 per cent.

Employment at the plant is known to have increased considerably in recent months.

New York City Bank Stock Market Higher For the Last Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—The New York City bank stock market was generally higher during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,509,060,000, compared with $1,542,446,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of $26,614,000, or 1.72 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 4.99 per cent, compared with a yield of 5.08 per cent reported on Aug. 4. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.20 times their known book value compared with 1.18 on Aug. 4. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.5 times their known earnings compared with 11.3 on Aug. 4.

Employment in Fall River Increases 10 P. C.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12—Local textile corporations show a gain of 10 per cent in employment in the first two weeks of the textile code. A total of 1525 additional operatives found employment, the aggregate being increased from 15,457 to 16,982.

These figures were obtained from 20 textile corporations, following the request of the State Emergency Finance Board that it be furnished with information as to the effect the textile and other cades are having on unemployment.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	36⅛c	35⅞c	27½c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ½	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅝@ ½	½@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝@ ½	½@ ⅝	1
Bar gold	124s 8½d	124s 8½d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17⅛d	17⅛d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Buchrarest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	8½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.48¼	$4.49⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.48⅛	4.48⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0531	.0531½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1889	1.0234	.1394
Italy—lira	.0711	.0713	.0526
Germany—mark	.3229	.3236	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1538	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0404	.0408	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2002	.2010	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0190	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0079	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.2258	.5480	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2201	.2201	.1749
Norway—krone	.2258	.2265	.268
Poland—zloty	.1533	.1540	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0411	.0415	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0082	.0085	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1131	.1135	.192
Sweden—krona	.2311	.2315	.268
Swits'land—franc	.2618	.2622	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0186	.0190	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3200	.3183⅛	*
Shanghai—dol	.2825	.2825	*
India—rupee	.3395	.3395	.3650
Japan—yen	.2700	.2705	.4984
Java—florin	.5480	.5480	.4020
Str. Stlments—dol	.5275	.5275	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3448	.3440	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0820	.0805	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6412½	.6412½	.1196
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9425	.9430	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2830	.2830	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; local and southern selling.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; dollar firm.

Stocks and Sugar: Closed.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.93	.95¾	.93½	.93½	
December	1.02¾	1.03½	.98½	.98½	
May	1.05⅜	1.06⅝	1.03⅜	1.03⅜	
Corn					
September	.53⅛	.54⅝	.51⅜	.53¾	
December	.60⅛	.60¾	.58½	.57⅝	
May	.65⅛	.65⅝	.61⅛	.62¼	
Oats					
September	.41	.41⅛	.38	.38½	
December	.43⅛	.44¼	.41	.41½	
May	.47⅛	.47⅛	.45⅛	.44⅝	
Lard					
September	6.22	6.25	6.07	6.07	
December	6.77	6.77	6.50	6.50b	

b—Bid.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	92.50	93.00	..
December	92.50	93.00	..
January	92.50	93.00	..
March	92.50	93.00	..
May	92.50	93.00	..
July	92.50	93.00	..

Tone at close steady.

Business Upturn Continues After Pause Over Codes

Increase in Wholesale and Retail Distribtuion—Rise Less Uniform

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—The haze which hung over general trade activities a week ago, because of the confusion arising from the interpretation of the new codes and the appearance of a restricted seasonal recession in scattered industrial divisions, apparently has been cleared, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in their analysis of business conditions this week.

The forward surge of business, which was uninterruptedly in evidence for nearly 16 weeks, was resumed, current reports revealing that families in all parts of the country were in possession of increased incomes, with stronger buying power certain to develop under the unrelenting stimulus of vigilant governmental measures.

The widespread enrollment under the "Blue Eagle" agreements had removed most of the hesitation, as the augmentation of forces and the resultant higher wages have dispelled all doubts of the benefits to accrue from the adoption of the temporary or permanent codes.

Full cognisance is being taken of the difficulties which retailers face in aligning their price tags with wholesalers' mark-ups, without losing sight of consumers' resources which have not been built up sufficiently, as yet, to carry heavy advances, the review continues. With spreading employment, larger pay rolls, and the concomitant expansion of general business, which the broadening application of the national industrial recovery program will bring with it, the straightening of the upward sales curve in the opening fall months is expected to more than counterbalance any slack which may appear in the next few weeks.

Rise Less Uniform

The vertical rise of industrial indices was becoming less uniform, as more divisions were beginning to pause after nearly four months of continuous advancement. Although the uptrend was slackening, the gain over the comparative figures of 1932 was more pronounced. Production of electric light and power, for instance, dropped 0.7 per cent from the figure of the week preceding, but rose 15.6 per cent over the comparative week of 1932 and continued slightly above the 1931 level.

Despite the labor difficulties in Pennsylvania, production of bituminous coal increased, the aggregate representing a gain of 62 per cent over that of 1932, and 11 per cent above the 1931 figure for the same week. Merchandise loadings of railroads, on the other hand, declined for the second successive week, while there was a further recession in lumber production, with orders below output for the third consecutive week. Steel operations were maintained close to the level of last week, but the rate now has dropped slightly under the line which charted its course in 1930.

Activity Barometer Recedes

As the result of the lower carloadings and electric power output, and a further drop in the price index, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., receded from the peak of 72.5 last week to 71.7, a decline of 1.1 per cent. The current figure, however, showed a gain of 45.4 per cent over the like week of a year ago, and 1.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1931. When compared with the all-time low of March, the Barometer has risen 62.2 per cent.

Retail trade continues to hold gains made during the last several weeks, having been bolstered sturdily by the generous response to the August clearance sales which have been general throughout the country, it was reported. Restored public confidence, the approaching termination of vacation holidays, and early preparations for fall requirements are said to be among the encouraging features which should result in further retail expansion in the next few weeks.

That the demands of the shopping public were spreading beyond the confines of immediate necessities was apparent in the stronger interest noted for furniture, rugs, electric sewing machines, table linens, china and glassware, adds the survey.

Spurt in Wholesale Buying

With the removal of some of the price uncertainties, which prevented the acceptance of orders last week, when the code provisions were being regulated, wholesale buying was resumed with all its former vigor, although most firms were proceeding cautiously. Excepting drugs and chemicals, and flour and feedstuffs, which practically were unchanged, almost all wholesale lines reported substantial increases in sales, particularly in electrical supplies, furniture, hardware, automobile accessories, men's clothing, women's coats, and fur garments. There was a sensational spurt in wholesale dry goods sales, some firms reporting orders triple those for the like period of last year.

Concrete evidence of the effect of the industrial recovery program was apparent in nearly all branches of production, as hundreds of thousands of employees received pay increases and thousands of workers were added to pay rolls this week to carry out the limitations of the hours of work specified by the blanket code, continues the review. Although previous high rates of operation were maintained closely by the textile, automobile, shoe, iron and steel, electrical, clothing, and other industries, new orders were growing lighter and increases over the schedules of the week preceding were few.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is considering construction of a new plant for making alloy steel.

Banker Must Be Exclusively A Banker, Says R. F. C. Adviser

No Outside Interests Proper, Thinks Berle, Is as Trustee of Community. He Is to Be Disinterested Administrator of Credit and Currency

By A. A. Berle Jr.

(Fourth and concluding part of speech before New York State Bankers Association)

In the last analysis, what is needed perhaps most of all is some mechanism by which we can get centralized concerted action among all the units throughout the country. It is simply absurd that a group of banks in one part of the state, let us say, can undertake to grant loans in order to enlarge (let us assume for the sake of argument), the paper business in that particular portion of the state, when another group of banks has discovered that there should be only limited credit for the paper business, because the paper business is already in top-heavy condition.

Yet that situation has happened over and over again. Equally if and when a situation arises when credit can be handled on more or less long term basis, and thereby a situation may be saved, it is merely absurd to leave any single bank in a position where it can precipitate a crisis or an unnecessary bankruptcy because it declines to enter a cooperative agreement.

To some extent organizations were jerry-rigged during the past crisis and to some extent they are likely to survive, but there should be a way in which this combined control of money can be made available for the services of a given community. It should not lie at the mercy of the conclusions of any special group.

Must Be Exclusively Bankers

My last suggestion in this field is probably the most disagreeable of all, but I make it because I think it has to be made. A banker has to be a banker. He cannot safely or honorably be anything else at the same time. I know in New York, for instance, that it is not so long ago that a vice-presidency in a first-rate bank, was quoted at so much for salary and at five times the salary as perquisites on the side. The information which would be turned into cash, all the things that worked out and around and alongside that particular office, were all matters on which he could make money. That he would do so, was perfectly well understood.

Now I have no individual criticism of the men who were doing that. That was the game as it was played. Yet all those additional little arrangements that they made were a danger to the entire system and to the bank in which each man served.

I am perfectly aware that this is an extremely difficult thing to say. We all of us know the many bankers, particularly the country bankers who are the most skilled in business in their district; it is natural that people should come to them for their judgment. It is natural that all of the enterprises in the immediate vicinity should want such a man as a part of the business because of the very great contribution which he can make. And yet a banker who undertakes to surround himself with a series of outside interests necessarily is steering his credit, his control of this entire credit and currency machinery in the direction of those interests, to the ultimate detriment of the whole fabric.

You are familiar with the kind of thing that the man who is outside of a group says about it. Maybe he is quite wrong. But equally he may be right, and in the aggregate he is so much more numerous than those who can form a more intimate picture of the situation that his conception of the picture usually dominates.

I think that most of the banks and their responsible heads—many of whom I have the privilege of knowing — agree that ultimately there has to be a complete divorce between banking and outside activity. Banking is a profession. The banker, like Cæsar's wife, has to be above suspicion, and in order to be above suspicion, it is incumbent on him that he do his banking and nothing else. The clear-sightedness which goes with running a bank can never be distorted by the fact that the banker may know, may have associates in, and may himself be interested in any collateral interest.

You know, of course, that in a good many parts of the world a banker is almost not allowed to make a fortune. That is true in England. A banker who gambles on the stock exchange, who gambles in business outside his bank, who undertakes to tie himself up with outside groups, very rapidly finds himself out of a job. It is considered that he is paid for what he does—rather well paid, on the whole—to the end of his life. Success and fidelity are often rewarded with a peerage. But it is not his place to make a fortune. The banker who does is regarded the same way as the local sheriff who is poor when he enters office and emerges with a large bank account. The question is asked: "Where did he get it?"

Outside Interests Inadvisable

It is immaterial that that kind of activity often does not involve any immoral relationship with the bank. It merely means that the man has ceased to be a disinterested administrator of the credit and currency machinery of the country; the man is using his strategic position for his own benefit. Such activity was natural and normal as the country developed. Now, however, it is becoming increasingly impossible to continue the loose practice that we built up very largely in a pioneer civilisation, and now find unsuited in an industrial civilization.

Today the management of the banking system is the fulcrum of the lever. We need consequently professionalised men who have studied their job and who know it and who decline to take any financial reward for an outside activity just as the bank examiner who examines your bank and renders an impartial judgment on it, has no business to have an interest in any bank which his examination will cover.

In closing, I should like to ask not merely that you consider some of these questions but that you do something about them. I said a few moments ago that I thought the Glass-Steagall Act was a bridge act. I can see that we are not through the banking legislation as yet.

National Interest Paramount

The policy of the Administration, as I have seen it at work, has been in very large measure to call in the groups most affected, and to try to get from them a synthesis of action that could be taken, rather than act in the dark. The Railroad Coördination Act, after all, was made by calling in great bondholding groups and the railroads themselves.

The Industrial Recovery Act was very largely due to the fact that group after group had come to various representatives of the Administration, asking for particular things, and an attempt was made to reach a composite picture of their joint desires which could be fitted in the geheral economic program.

The banking situation, as you probably are aware, was the result of a set of movements started long before the present Administration came into power, which finally were pounded out during the throes of the aftermath of the bank holiday. I am inclined to feel that there is motion going on there we shall still have to meet.

I would suggest that for the time being, every effort be made to work under the Glass-Steagall Act. But while doing that, I trust you may arrange to evolve among yourselves a group which can sit down and formulate a program of legislation which you think will meet the needs of the situation. Think broadly and not personally, because the individual interest today must be subordinated to the overwhelming national interest.

Individual System

I am inclined to think that other banking groups will do likewise. And I am inclined to hope that out of that kind of discussion we may reach a solution which may keep us at least for a good many years, out of the apparent chaos in which our banking structure now is. We began with an individual system. We continued with a duplex system, paralleling national and state banks. We became aware of the tremendous insecurity of that edifice, and we have now piled a third one on it, banking insurance under the Glass-Steagall Act.

But we have not yet tackled the main issue. This is to find a means by which we can weld the entire scheme into a single unit—a system where the strength of one is the strength of all, instead of a system where the weakness of one is the weakness of all; where the central control is at all times in thoroughly responsible hands; where local interests are nevertheless preserved, but under which a national policy is possible, presumably through the agency of our already developed Federal Reserve System. And under it the banker must be always and only a banker, trustee for the community.

Commodity Price Decline During Week Not Large

Principal Loss in Speculative Group—Building Materials Up

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Commodity prices during the week moved irregularly resulting in a minor decline in the composite index covering all groups.

The principal declines were noted in the speculative group, this being due chiefly to agricultural products and textiles. A recapitulation shows seven declines, five increases, while two groups remain unchanged.

Industrial commodities, agricultural products, fuels, paint materials, fine textiles, coarse textiles, and vegetable oils rule lower.

The four advances took place in livestock, building materials, hides and leather, and paper and pulp.

Industrial prices lost little ground, and the index still stands 32 per cent above the low of last February. Industrial production for the week featured a sidewise trend rather than a continuation of the upward movement which has been in effect since last March. Speculative buying is less pronounced, and a check-up shows that wholesalers and retailers now hold inventories of finished goods far in excess of a year ago.

Agricultural Prices Lower

Agricultural prices were lower, reflecting weakness in barley, rye, cotton, beans, potatoes, flaxseed, and butter. The crop report released during the week indicated the smallest corn crop since 1901 and the lowest production of wheat and oats in 35 years. Low production is counteracted in part by a relatively heavy carryover of food and feed grains.

Livestock quotations averaged higher during the week with the principal grades of hogs and cattle moving upward between 10 and 20 cents per cwt.

Building materials continued the upswing, the advance being again entirely due to a further mark-up in lumber prices.

Hides and leather prices renewed the upward trend during the week being due to a price increase in belting leather.

Non-ferrous metals have experienced difficulty in registering higher levels in recent weeks, and the index recorded no change for a week ago.

Ferrous Metals Higher

Ferrous metals were slightly higher reflecting a further increase in the price of steel scrap.

Paper and pulp prices recorded a favorable gain, the movement being attributable to price strength in pulp as well as higher levels for bond paper.

Fine textiles lost the most ground of any group as spot cotton dropped substantially under the 10-cent level.

Coarse textiles were also weak, and vegetable oils declined sharply as linseed, cottonseed and palm oils were quoted lower.

Most important price changes in the McGill weekly price index (1926 equaling 100) were as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
All commodities	58.5	58.6	51.4
Industrial	64.6	65.0*	54.7
Agricultural	52.3	59.0	44.4
Livestock	44.1	43.1	49.8
Fine textiles	64.5	66.0*	40.6
Vegetable oils	60.8	63.0	43.7

*Revised.

The World's Business

Government Credit

THE question is raised as to just why the Government should hasten inflation by selling bonds totaling about $3,000,000,000 to the Federal Reserve Banks when its credit is so good that its recent offering of 3¾ per cent eight-year bonds and 1½ per cent two-year notes aggregating $850,000,000 were oversubscribed five or six times. As long as the Government's obligations are regarded as highly as at present, and can be sold at a low rate of interest, anything that resembles flat money seems to the sound money advocates inconsistent. No line on what may eventually take place can be deduced from the known statements of the Government's advisers, since their positions are dissimilar. Professor Warren, of Cornell, is an inflationist, but Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, formerly of Harvard, is regarded as a being opposed to devaluation theories. It looks like another case of differing opinions resulting in a middle-of-the-road procedure.

* * *

On Our Way

The Blue Eagle certainly has dominance over the business world and industrial leaders are accepting NRA edicts if not with alacrity at least with hope. There are some economists who recognize the need for compliance but who are not at all sure the nation is on the right road to prosperity and among them is Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board. He calls the Government plan a "politico-chemical experiment" in which a government of law is being substituted for a government of men. While it may not be comforting to realise that some of our keenest thinkers are doubtful as to the direction the country is taking, it might be well to face the fact that at no time in the history of our nation or any nation has a glimpse of the highway ahead been vouchsafed or the future status flashed on the screen of consciousness. If the country's leaders have pondered as effectively as possible under pressing circumstances, if the consensus of many minds has been sifted for possible action, and if right motives are back of such action, then it is enough for the people to know that they are on the way.

* * *

Isolationism

The whole-hearted adoption of autarchy by Mr. J. M. Keynes, a leading British economist, which is the monosyllabic substitute for "national self-sufficiency," has brought an article of protest from the Economist, London, which charges the famous iconoclast with trying to bolster up a position accepted on other grounds. The paper feels that isolationists are out to force the national consumption of nationally produced goods, even if there are sections of the population which would like to buy certain foreign goods. This kind of compulsion it describes as wholly indefensible. It does not believe that peace is fostered as the isolationists argue, by diminishing the economic entanglements or relationships to a minimum, in other words by refusing to trade. The real secret, states the article, is a desire by isolation adherents to conduct experiments with the national economy which can best be done when intercourse with the outside world is cut off or made so small as to be negligible; in short in a vacuum. It would appear that the Economist decries economic planning, since it asks what alleged benefits there are that outweigh the advantages of international trade. The world will expect to hear, further, no doubt, from the proponent of the theory of each state "working out its own salvation," and the rather more disturbing premise "that the retention of the structure of private enterprise is incompatible with that degree of material well-being to which our technical advancement entitles us, unless the rate of interest falls to a much lower figure than is likely to come about by natural forces operating on the old lines."

G. R. E.

Substantial Increase In Oil Deliveries

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 12

THE increase in oil activity was reflected in deliveries through the pipe lines of nine companies formerly comprising the eastern group of Standard Oil pipe lines in July.

For the second successive month deliveries in July showed an increase over the corresponding month in 1932, totaling 8,549,861 barrels, compared with 8,160,248 in July, 1932.

Investment Trust Security Average Rises During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Investment trust securities registered a further advance during the past week touching a new high point for the recovery from the low levels touched in July.

The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, as compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc., stood at 17.63 as of Aug. 11, compared with 16.58 on Aug. 4, an advance of 6.3 per cent. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the non-leverage stocks stood at 15.09 as of the close Aug. 11, compared with 14.75 at the close on Aug. 4. The average of the mutual funds closed at 11.25, compared with 10.79 on Aug. 4.

American Dollar Moves Moderately Higher in London

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The American dollar improved slightly today and closed at $4.48⅝ to the pound, after opening at $4.49. The French franc was unchanged at 84.53 francs to the pound, its opening quotation.

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP)—The United States dollar opened today at 18.82 francs (5.31 cents to the franc) and closed at 18.86 francs (5:30 cents) on a quiet unofficial market. At one time it rose to 18.87 francs.

It closed yesterday at 18.82 francs.

Listed Bond Market Values Up in July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—As of Aug. 1, 1933, there were 1546 bond issues aggregating $40,812,137,909 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $34,457,822,282. This compares with listed and market values on July 1 respectively of $40,877,524,112 and $33,917,221,869.

In the following table listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups, with the aggregate market value and average price for each.

	Market Value	Average Price
U. S. Government	$15,338,539,040	$101.90
Foreign government	4,422,910,800	73.94
RR industry (U.S.)	7,669,726,083	72.00
Utilities (U. S.)	3,376,097,588	89.88
Industrial (U. S.)	2,280,690,421	73.45
Foreign companies	1,389,858,341	60.65
All bonds	$34,457,822,282	$84.43

Cotton Prices

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	9.00	9.73	9.40	9.40
December	9.64	9.93	9.61	9.61
January	9.90	9.95	9.68	9.63
March	10.05	10.11	9.82	9.82
May	10.23	10.30	10.00	10.00
July	10.39	10.39	10.13	10.13

Spots 9.30. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	9.65	9.71	9.34	9.37	
December	9.80	9.92	9.55	9.56	
January	b9.85	9.87	9.67	b9.64	
March	10.02	10.03			
May	10.27	10.26	9.95	9.95	
July	10.36	10.36	10.10	10.10	

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	5.67	5.68	5.59	5.59
December	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69
January	5.73	5.73	5.64	5.65
March	575	5.77	5.68	5.69
May	5.79	5.80	5.72	5.72
July	5.82	5.82	5.75	5.75

Spots 5.90. Tone at close steady.

Plymouth Motor Sales Up

DETROIT, Aug. 12—Breaking all precedents for August sales, Plymouth Motor Corporation reports retail sales of Plymouth cars by dealers during the week ended Aug. 5 totaled 7413 units, a 7.3 per cent gain over the preceding week and almost four times the volume for the like week last year. This was the biggest week's business during August in the history of the Plymouth Motor Car Corporation and was within 112 cars of establishing an all-time high for a week. The week ended July 1, last, was the peak, with 7515 Plymouth cars sold at retail.

Doten-Dunton Desk Co.
Office Furniture Specialists
32 Franklin Street, Boston

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Freight Loadings Continue to Hold Above Last Year

All Districts Report Increases; Somewhat Under Last Week's Figures

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that carloadings for the week ended Aug. 5 totaled 613,112 cars, a decrease of 25,284 below the preceding week, but an increase of 116,486 over the corresponding week last year.

All commodities showed reductions under the preceding week except ore and less than carload merchandise. Except grain and grain products, all commodities showed increases over the same week last year.

Loadings for the week ending Aug. 5 by groups: Miscellaneous freight, 216,990 cars, a decrease of 11,602 below the preceding week, but an increase of 40,651 above the corresponding week in 1932; less than carload merchandise, 172,923, increase of 516 and increase of 5945; grain and grain products, 29,529, decrease 3636 and decrease 7703; forest products, 27,396, decrease 171 and increase 13,143; ore, 29,188, increase 2555 and increase 23,235; coal, 115,322, decrease 12,684, due in part to the Pennsylvania strike, and increase of 36,918; coke, 6731, decrease 28 and increase 4186; livestock, 15,033, decrease 34 and increase 110.

All districts reported increases in loadings of all commodities compared with the same week in 1932 except the central western, which showed a small reduction.

Buying Power Of Dollar Unchanged In August 5 Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The buying power of the dollar remained stationary last week, according to the index number showing the general level of wholesale prices issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The index number for the week ended Aug. 5 of 69.2 was the same as that of the week ended July 29.

Continued recessions in prices of farm products and foods were offset by advances in hides and leather products and textile products, with minor changes shown for certain other groups. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending July 15, 22, and 29 and Aug. 5, 1933.

	Week Ending			
	July 15	July 22	July 29	Aug. 5
All commodities	68.9	69.7	69.2	69.2
Farm products	61.1	62.7	59.6	58.7
Foods	65.9	66.5	66.1	65.1
Hides and leather products	85.4	87.8	88.3	90.4
Textile products	68.5	68.3	68.4	70.8
Fuel and lighting	68.7	68.8	67.0	66.6
Metals and metal products	80.6	80.7	80.8	80.8
Building materials	78.8	79.1	80.1	80.9
Chemicals and drugs	72.9	73.2	73.4	73.4
Housefurnishing goods	74.0	74.3	74.6	75.4
Miscellaneous	63.5	64.6	65.1	65.0

Associated Electric Output Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, of 225,474,359 units (kwh) for the month of July, which is an increase of 16.8 per cent above July of last year. For the year ended July 31, output of 2,536,420,227 units was still 1.8 per cent below the previous 12 months, despite the gains of recent months.

London Quotations

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Consols for money, De Beers Rand Mines, closed. Money was ¼ per cent and discount rates —short bills ⅜ and three-month bills ⅜@½ per cent.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Cambridgeport

Machado Forced Out in Cuba; Army Swings to Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

posted guns at vital sectors to make good their demands.

There were more cheers as Lieut. Cesar Lorie, assistant army auditor, proclaimed the facts of the coup, and declared "its sole purpose was the avoidance of American intervention" and "the Cuban army does not want to indicate anyone for President, but we want no military man for President."

The populace followed the army's request that no violence attend the military move and avoid disturbances.

Land Reform Needed To Assure Economic Recovery for Cubans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 12—Economic rehabilitation of Cuba along the line of a four-point program will get under way with the retirement of President Gerardo Machado, according to informal opinion near the summer White House.

When President Roosevelt entrained for Washington last night, opinion was that peace in Cuba was near and that it would be achieved by the Cuban people without other than friendly advice by the Roosevelt Administration, whose coöperation in helping them put the island on its feet financially is assured.

Before this can be achieved, certain reform measures must be put into effect, it was held. One of the chief of these has to do with the land question, which, whenever it has risen anywhere between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn, has always precipitated armed movement against the existing government and, sooner or later, resulted in the overthrow of that government.

It was of paramount importance in Mexico, and the way Mexico worked it out—or made a show of working it out—made her the leader of the Latin-American political and social reform movements and placed her political influence in Central and South America above that of all other powers, not excepting the United States.

Similar to Mexican Situation

While the land problem in Cuba is not so complex as that of Mexico and some other republics to the south, it is complicated by grave social and economic factors, chief of which are those relating to debts, domestic and foreign; sugar, Cuba's chief agricultural crop, and the tariff. Bound up in these questions, it was declared, will be found the answer to the question being asked throughout the United States and Europe today: "What is the matter with Cuba?"

No rehabilitation program can be successfully applied to the island Republic without taking these problems into account, it is held. They may be summarized in four points, as follows:

1. Solution of the land problem in a way that would restore the laborer to his garden patch. The tendency in Cuba for the past 10 or 15 years has been to eliminate the small planter who gave a little parcel of land to his laborers for their individual cultivation.

Sugar planting was made a big business. The little garden patches were brought into the big sugar plantations and the laborer, taken off the land, was concentrated in villages adjacent to the fields. Entirely dependent upon the returns from their labor, and without the garden patches they formerly had, these laborers and their families are subject to starvation in times of depression, like those Cuba has known for more than two years.

Regional Sugar Agreements

2. A refunding of the Cuban debt, internal and external, the interest and amortization charges on which are too high. Reorganization of the entire debt and lower rates of interest are held to be mandatory.

3. The adoption of regional sugar agreements on which work already has been done, or is being done, in Havana. Friends of Cuba hold that, with the proper sugar agreements, the whole island situation could be stabilized. Helpful in this direction are the efforts of the State Department in Washington in seeking a larger quota for Cuban sugar. The figure the department was said to be aiming at is more than 1,750,000 tons of Cuban sugar to be sold in the open market of the world.

Friends of Cuba would even like to see this figure increased and fell confident that President Roosevelt would do what he could to get the Philippines in under the agreement. The Philippine quota talked of is around 850,000 tons. If such regional agreements could be extended to include Puerto Rico, Mexico, Hawaii and Louisiana, it is held that the whole uncertain world sugar question would be in a fair way of solution, with the United States and Mexico on the consumption end and all the others on the producing end. This would, of course, put Mexico, in the two categories.

4. Further tariff reciprocity.

Persons back of the program are of the greatest importance in American political and financial affairs.

Sugar Marketing Pact Opposed by Chadbourne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Pointing to "turmoil in Cuba," and attributing it largely to economic distress, Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York today denounced the proposed sugar marketing agreement as unworkable and opposed to President Roosevelt's policy of trade promotion and good will in Latin America.

Representing Cuban sugar interests at the hearings, Mr. Chadbourne made it clear that his principal objection to the agreement drafted under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, was that the quota proposed for Cuba was too low. He said it would react unfortunately, especially on Cuba, and adversely affect American relations in Latin America.

Mr. Chadbourne said Hawaii's quota was fixed at 975,000 tons, while its yearly average production for the last three years has been but 962,030 tons. Puerto Rican producers, he charged, similarly had asked for and received a quota exceeding their yearly average.

"When Cuba is selling sugar for 1 cent a pound," Mr. Chadbourne said, "our domestic and insular cane sugar producers are receiving from 2 to 3¼ cents a pound, and our processors of white beet sugar are receiving from 4 to 4½ cents a pound.

Drys to Wage Fight In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite the fact that Alabama and Arkansas went "wet" in recent repeal elections, South Carolina drys are prepared to wage a determined fight to preserve their State from the invasion of liquor up until the day the issue will be settled, Nov. 7, Dr. C. E. Burts, executive secretary of the Federated Forces for Prohibition, has announced.

"The friends of prohibition, numbering tens of thousands, among them thousands of mothers, will fight to the limit and to the end," Dr. Burts said. "We will not concede the wetness of this State until the election on Nov. 7 so declares.

"No one thinks," he continued, "the election in November will be the final settlement of the issue. The citizens of this State will then face problems bearing upon this question such as they have not known before." Meanwhile, Dr. Burts is proceeding with plans for a campaign "to make known to all the people the facts concerning prohibition in all its phases."

All Scales Honest, Savannah Tests Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah retail merchants are honest merchants so far as the accuracy of the weights by which they sell their goods is concerned. The city has just proven this by thorough tests.

Mayor Thomas Gamble received a complaint that there were some retailers giving short measure in sales through the means of unfair weights. The Mayor determined to investigate this. In no instance did a city investigator find a grocer or other dealer who was short weighting his patrons. "That is a pretty good showing for the merchants of Savannah," Mayor Gamble said when the result of the tests had been reported to him.

Live-at-Home Contest Draws 600 in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—More than 600 entries were received in the Live-at-Home Contest sponsored by the agricultural extension service of the University of Georgia in coöperation with the Georgia Bankers Association, the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Sterchi Company.

Winners among the contestants, all of whom wrote essays on "Why You Should Use Georgia Products," have been announced by Miss Katherine Lanier, state leader of home demonstration work, who managed the contest, as follows: Class One—The best five papers, winning $10 each: Mrs. Sam Flint, Mount Airy, Habersham County; Mr. W. H. Flitcher, Carrollton, Carroll County; Miss Annie R. Morgan, Americus, Sumter County; Miss Mabelle Tappan, Athens, Clarke County; and Mr. William Baker, Atlanta, Fulton County.

Mobile Mansion Kitchen Used for Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—This city is finding a use for its ante-bellum mansions other than for living quarters.

Flaunting still the dim splendors of the days when expert chefs prepared culinary delicacies, the now faded kitchen of an old ante-bellum mansion is now being used as the headquarters for canning produce raised on two farms made possible by the R. F. C. labor and the generosity of several Mobilians who have put their lands at the disposition of the local home and community gardens committee. The old mansion, known as the old Alexander place and still standing proudly in all its southern glory, has been transformed, as far as the kitchen is concerned, into a modern canning headquarters.

Alabama Miners Get Eight-Hour Workday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Adoption of the eight-hour work day in Alabama coal mines has been announced by a committee of six leading coal operators. The miners had been working 10 hours.

Inauguration of the eight-hour day will be accompanied by the establishment of uniform wage scales in Alabama mines, says a statement issued by the committee headed by Mr. D. A. Thomas, president of the Montevallo Coal Mining Company. The new policy was made independently of the move to form Alabama Coals, Inc., a coöperative selling organization designed to eliminate unfair competition among coal operators in this district.

Fountain Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—In the rotunda of the City Hall there is a fountain which has been playing for a long time without anything any more beautiful than water and a few goldfish in the basin. Now this is to be changed. Mr. L. E. Wolff, the custodian of the City Hall, has just planted a rather liberal portion of water hyacinths in the pool, and they are beginning to grow.

Palo Alto Opposes Beer

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP)—Nearly complete returns from a special city election Aug. 10 indicated defeat of a proposal to legalize the sale of beer in the township, which includes Stanford University and the home of former President Hoover. Seven out of the eight precincts in the area reported 809 votes for and 1001 against permitting the sale of beer.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

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AIR CONDITIONED
—It's always 15 degrees cooler inside

Pan-American Petroleum Corporation
H. D. TODD, Agent
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Try our New Orange Pan-Am at any of the following locations:
DAVIS TIRE COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets
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Broad and Dauphin Streets
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The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk from Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3108

Sloss Coke
and
Best Grades Domestic Coal
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-8346

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
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Reiss
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Mobile, Ala.

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Sarasota—Bradenton—St. Petersburg
1221 First St., Fort Myers

JACKSONVILLE

Rinso
The Granulated Soap
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
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LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 22448

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Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
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PHONE 2-2714
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Permanent Wave Specialists
G. W. "JACK" PENMAN, Manager
306 N. E. FIRST ST.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1751 Northeast Second Avenue
1265 West Flagler Street

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(Continued)

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
7 Distinct Services—Dry Cleaning
Reasonable Prices
Phone Edge 1568

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. THIRD ST. Phone
MIAMI, FLA. 9-8111

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER STREET

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
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Edgs. 1131-M

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Quality Lumber Dependable Service
1212 N. W. 1st Ave. Phone 2-6549

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ELEVATED GREASE RACK
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ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
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PHONE 3176

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HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

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WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
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Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

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ECONOMY - QUALITY - SERVICE
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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
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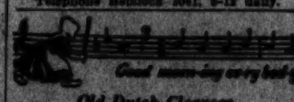
Telephone Hemlock 1041; 8-12 daily.



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Mail Orders Solicited
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Take advantage of the Rising Market.
BUY NOW at
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clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
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BROWN'S PARKWAY
4 ST. PHILIP STREET Phone 9244
Opposite Memminger School
CARS GREASED,
WASHED AND POLISHED
GASOLINE, OILS AND TIRES

Simmons-Sanders Co.
Master Cleaners and Dyers
254 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Reasonable Rates. Return Postage Prepaid.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA

$750,000 clear and free of encumbrance. The only and exclusive property of its size and character in direct neighborhood of San Francisco, 50 minutes from financial center. For sale or exchange for unencumbered New York or eastern property. This rare opportunity to acquire unencumbered California property is only possible for personal reasons. Write Owner, Suite 1339, 111 Sutter St., San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Likley, 178 Huntington Ave., nearly opposite The Mother Church—Large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling Emest 21-folder Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request sample; also big bargain: large combination. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-18, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED

BUYERS—Kitchen ware, rugs, men's and boys' furnishings, shoes, furniture; experienced copies in line; closed department stores. LOCKWOOD VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 130 Tremont St., Boston; Hubbard 8000.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2400 to $25,000. This thoroughly organized advertising service of 25 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for seeking the salaried individual through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and assist individual most fitting the modern one of the executive campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered. Add. H. Lee Chamberlain, Inc., 110 West 40th St., New York City. If you have actually earned over $5000 a year and only name is desired, write Box 1, c/o MONITOR, 2 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

WANTED

FAMILY of six adults desires to rent cottage near ocean for Labor Day; Maine or Massachusetts; would consider boarding at quiet place. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS
Fine instruments going cheap this month; trade in your poor ones. Write BD. KINNEY, 146 Magnolia Terrace, Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

KODAK OWNERS
First-class photo finishing by mail, reasonable rates; mailing print sent on request; established 1912. IDEAL MOELLE POSTCARD WORKS, La Moille, Illinois.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Property at 210 Harrison Ave., Westfield, New Jersey; 5 bedrooms, steam heat, $5500.00; excellent neighborhood.

At Manitoulking, New Jersey; 6-room-and-bath bungalow, 1-car garage, large porch; across street from ocean, Barnegat Bay in the rear; always cool; in restricted neighborhood where no other bungalows may be built; present owner will take a first mortgage; $4500.00.

114 Elmer St., Westfield, New Jersey; house in block of library, lawn property; with very little remodelling suitable for professional, office and residence combined; 8 bedrooms; $10,000.00; present owner will take a first mortgage. For all three above properties telephone evenings, Westfield 2-0544. S. W. REESE, Westfield, N. J.

IDEAL country home, 10 miles west of New Smyrna, Volusia County, on highway, near school, P. O. and R. R. station; good 6-room house, 2 outbuildings, 7 acres fertile land, some bearing fruit trees; well adapted to various flowers, fruits and vegetables; gravity county breeze; price $3,500 cash, terms if desired. Address OWNER, Box 87, Samsula, Fla.

IN ORDER to close estate will sell 7 lots, corner included, located in Palisades, N. J. Write Box H-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

DELIGHTFUL little house in Lexington, furnished, compact, easy to care for; dishwasher, range, hot water, all electric; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage; quaint corner cupboard, H & L hinges, picture wallpaper; extraordinarily lovely location; rent low; summer or longer. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

Averill, Vt.—White Birch Camps
Lake shore; modern improvements; good fishing; no mosquitoes; 2000 ft. above sea level; reasonable rates; folders, M. A. BUTLER, 73 Village Ave. Tel DED ham (Mass.) 0316-W.

SUMMER HOMES

AVAILABLE for September, artistically furnished cottage on shore of Cape Cod Bay; all modern equipment; 3 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces; beautiful location; private beach; rental $150.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—A lovely hilltop farm, overlooks village, wide verandas, large rooms, electricity, bath, perfect food, camp life; 37th season; $14 to $18; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Harvard St.—Sunny, comfortable rooms for rest and study; care if desired. Tel. Lon. 8837.

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOMES WANTED

Furnished House or Apartment Wanted for the Autumn
Preferably a single house, by an elderly lady with 3 servants; quiet locality; 3 to 5 bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms; reasonably near Boston. It is hoped that by this advertisement we may contact some person who is planning to be away during these months and would be willing to enter into a financial arrangement with a responsible individual for the use of the home during that period. Box S-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG married woman, white, train for dessert cook, restaurant serving lunches only; hours 7-3. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN OF EDUCATION
and refinement who wish to build for the future and add materially to their income by means of liberal commissions, to join class August 21st. Apply to F. E. Shaal, Mgr. Women's Dept., EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, twelve to two P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER commercial high school teacher, 35, Columbia University graduate, wishes position as private secretary or other business connection. Will travel. Write Box C-21, Suite 2240 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, secretary - stenographer, English, French, German, Spanish, many years secretarial and general business experience, seeks position. Write Box S-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MATURE, active woman, capable of assuming responsibility of business couple's home; good plain cook; $30 monthly. Write ARNSON, 421 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. University 4-5242.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, desires monotype work, or will accept any full-time work. S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2718.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 305 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving, reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—3795-W

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; with driver. FRED A. H. MOULTON, BLU. 7465. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

WANTED

FAMILY of six adults desires to rent cottage near ocean for Labor Day; Maine or Massachusetts; would consider boarding at quiet place. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

CHURCH NOTICES

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, Mass. Sunday morning service 11 a. m., Wednesday p. m. Church edifice Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 180 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday Evening Services at 8 P. M. during July and August.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 3276-R.

PRINTING

E. O. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 6051—3277

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 2581

ANTIQUES

WILL buy antique furniture, bric-a-brac, silver, pewter, clocks, prints, old gold; will pay cash. Write for right merchandise. M. M. DAVID, 63 Cheney St., Roxbury, Mass.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

Secure by Lease NOW
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
AT PRESENT LOW RATES
JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
109 PERKINS ST., OVERLOOKING JAMAICAWAY
JAMAICA 0800
J. E. PALMER, Mgr.

Perkins Manor

A SUPERIOR LIST OF APARTMENTS

THE MYLES STANDISH
BAY STATE ROAD AT BEACON STREET
One to five rooms. Near Esplanade and Fenway . . . ten minutes from theatrical and shopping districts . . . dining room with excellent cuisine . . . shops and recreation rooms . . . Complete hotel service. Rentals from $40 to $200 . . . slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 4500.

PELHAM HALL
1284 BEACON ST. AT COOLIDGE CORNER
One to five rooms. An exceptional location, reserved, dignified and convenient. Complete hotel service . . . Well-known shops on street floor . . . Restaurant, beauty parlor . . . Rentals from $45 to $190 . . . slight additional cost if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 2430.

THE REGENT
1401 BEACON STREET—BROOKLINE
Two to four rooms—large, finely appointed—in distinctive building, beautifully decorated throughout . . . Near Coolidge Corner . . . Most desirable environment . . . Elevator attendants on 24 hours duty . . . Every modern equipment . . . Rentals from $80 to $90, unfurnished . . . slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 3080 or REGent 1276.

THE WARWICK
1450-1454 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
One to four rooms . . . two blocks from Coolidge Corner, close to high-class shops and community centers . . . Modern in design, decoration and appointments—finest of up-to-date equipment throughout . . . Unfurnished rentals from $55 to $100. Slight additional cost if furnished. Telephone REGent 4811.

88 WASHINGTON STREET
BRIGHTON
Two and three rooms, with bath—Quiet neighborhood on lovely Washington Heights—5 stories, automatic elevator, electric refrigeration—near Commonwealth Avenue, convenient to fast transportation . . . Rentals $40 to $55 . . . Telephone STAdium 8782.

THE ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH STREET—IN THE FENWAY
One to three rooms—all outside. Unusually convenient in-town location . . . One minute to Fenway, a delightful recreation center—close to shopping and foremost institutional centers. Entirely modern, thoroughly equipped with latest facilities and appointments . . . Automatic elevators . . . Rentals from $40 to $82.50—a bit higher if furnished . . . Telephone KENmore 6178.

BARRINGTON COURT
987 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE
Two to eight rooms . . . unusually large and well arranged, in seven-story, fireproof building . . . overlooking Charles River and Soldiers Field, in exclusive neighborhood and close to Harvard Square. Quiet, comfortable, convenient . . . Rentals from $45 for two rooms and bath to $300 for 8 rooms and 3 baths . . . Telephone UNI. 3577.

THE MARYLAND
512 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Six to eight rooms—for larger families. De Luxe ten-story, fireproof building overlooking the Charles River and Kenmore Square . . . elevators . . . Rentals from $150 for 6 rooms, 3 baths to $250 for 8 rooms, 3 baths—unfurnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 9164.

250 BEACON STREET
Exclusive seven-room apts., 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Charles River basin, featuring service of a high order. Telephone COM. 7761.

NORDBLOM Management
18 Oliver Street HUB. 7000

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel Commonwealth 1212

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $36 and $41
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN 0482

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Elegantly furnished two large rooms, kitchenette, sleeping porch, for two adults; linen, dishes, laundry supplied; ideal quiet house, $10.50 week. Regent 3091.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 (mornings).

TO LET—FURNISHED

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature

Tree Frog

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HYLA VERSICOLOR, literally "common tree frog of many colors," is first cousin to *Hyla Pickeringii*, the little spring peeper. At night in all country districts one can hear the shrill whistling of the tiny spring peepers and cricket frogs, the deep bass of the bull frog, the tremulous calls of the common American toad, and the loud voice of the tree frog, perhaps all from the same pond or marshy meadow.

If it is hard to find the tiny spring peepers, because of their size and their ability to merge into the background by remaining still; but it is doubly difficult to locate the common tree frog. It is about two inches long, and has the power to change its color from white to brown or stone, or to green. These color changes take place so naturally, when the creature changes position, that a perfect harmony is produced between frog and its surroundings, resulting in almost total camouflage.

All tree frogs are arboreal amphibians, with "sticky toes" (tiny suction pads at the end of each), which enable them to climb about in their natural habitat. There are more than 180 species in the family, and about 130 are native to South and Central America. Only 15 are found north of Mexico.

The eggs of our northern tree frogs are deposited in the sluggish waters of streams, runlets, ponds, and marshes; and they develop like those of other frogs. In South America, however, there are several species in which the female carries the eggs in tiny pouches on the back until they are hatched. Others roll up leaves so that water collects in hollows thus formed and the eggs are laid here, sometimes many feet from the ground. The young upon hatching are often intended to fall into a pond below.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

131

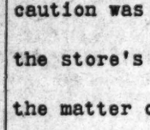
Having had lots of experience in dealing with people, every precaution was taken by the store's manager in the matter of treating the customer right — to see that they always got proper service. He instructed every clerk that they should not only be courteous to rich customers, but also, to poor ones

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH
(Continued)

A Fragrant Gift



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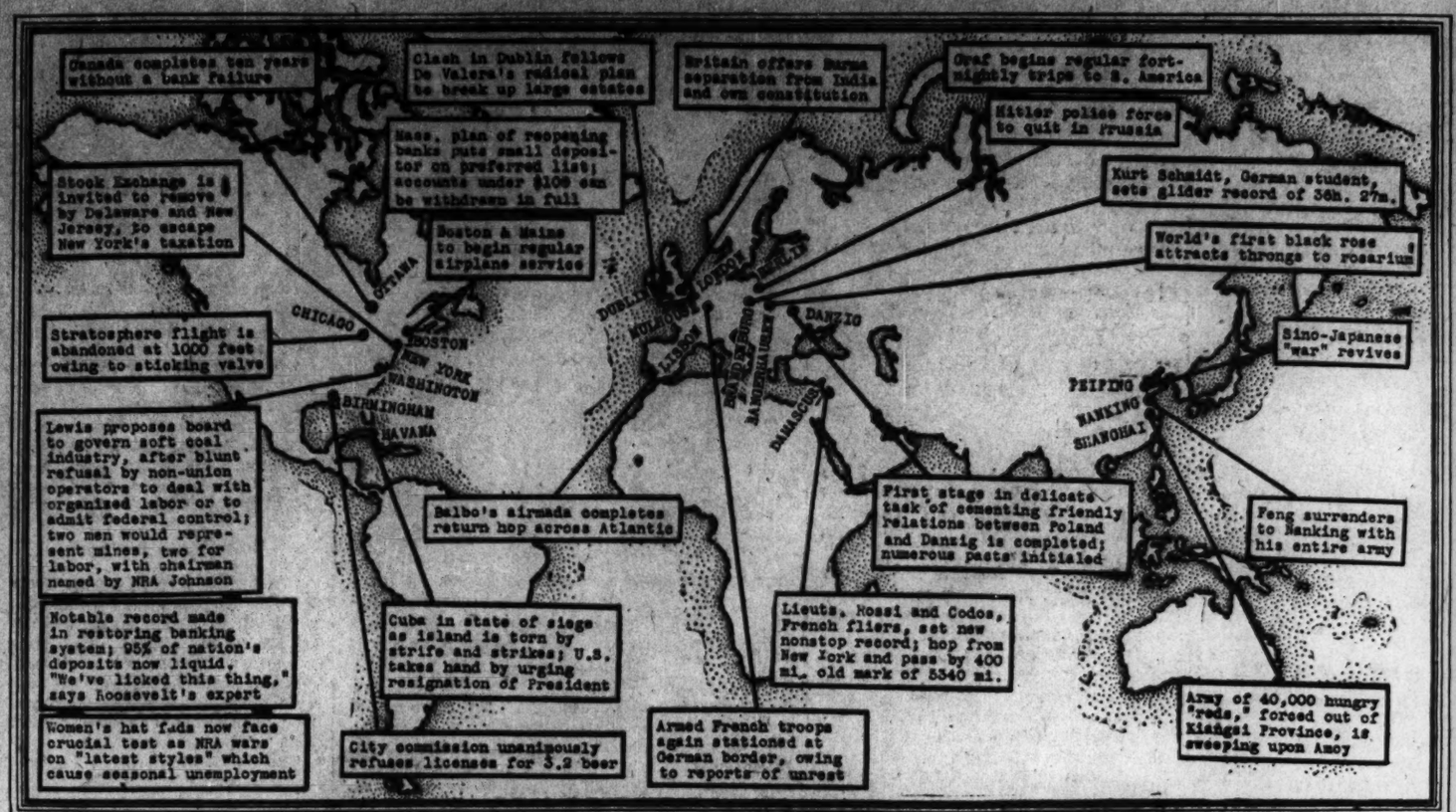
World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada completes ten years without a bank failure
Clash in Dublin follows De Valera's radical plan to break up large estates
Britain offers Burma separation from India and own constitution
Graf begins regular fortnightly trips to S. America
Hitler police force to quit in Prussia
Mass. plan of reopening banks puts small depositor on preferred list; accounts under $100 can be withdrawn in full
Kurt Schmidt, German student, sets glider record of 36h. 27m.
Stock Exchange is invited to remove by Delaware and New Jersey, to escape New York's taxation
Boston & Maine to begin regular airplane service
World's first black rose attracts throngs to rosarium
Stratosphere flight is abandoned at 10000 feet owing to sticking valve
Sino-Japanese "war" revives
Lewis proposes board to govern soft coal industry, after blunt refusal by non-union operators to deal with organized labor or to admit federal control; two men would represent mines, two for labor, with chairman named by NRA Johnson
Balbo's armada completes return hop across Atlantic
First stage in delicate task of cementing friendly relations between Poland and Danzig is completed; numerous pacts initialed
Feng surrenders to Nanking with his entire army
Notable record made in restoring banking system; 95% of nation's deposits now liquid. "We've licked this thing," says Roosevelt's expert
Cuba in state of siege as island is torn by strife and strikes; U.S. takes hand by urging resignation of President
Lieuts. Rossi and Codos, French fliers, set new nonstop record; hop from New York and pass by 400 mi. old mark of 5340 mi.
Army of 40,000 hungry "reds," forced out of Kiangsi Province, is sweeping upon Amoy
Women's hat fads now face crucial test as NRA wars on "latest styles" which cause seasonal unemployment
City commission unanimously refuses licenses for 3.2 beer
Armed French troops again stationed at German border, owing to reports of unrest
OTTAWA
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NANKING
SHANGHAI

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Silver Polishing

The work of polishing the silver was always left for June, and she had excellent results in giving a shining, satin finish to dull and discolored silver, with the use of a simple home-made device. One summer she decided to try to earn a little money by helping others to have spotless silver. She found a number of families who were glad to have this service performed, and she decided that the vocation was well worth pursuing during another vacation season. Mrs. Ella H.

Mending

Physically handicapped, with no financial resources and no educational training for earning, I decided to see if my one accomplishment possessed marketable value.

Letting it be known that I should like to darn and patch for those who needed it, and fixing my prices to suit the purses of my customers, I have had all the work I could do. Milk, butter, vegetables, and eggs have often been accepted in payment.

When somewhat crowded with work, I pass along some of the less particular jobs to a person who needs the work as much as I do.

Mrs. Sally W.

Sight-Seeing

This summer I have been organizing privately conducted parties and sight-seeing trips to the world's fair. I am a teacher and my summers are spent in preparatory work. As Chicago seemed the right place for this work, the plan of arranging these parties has answered a two-fold need. It affords each individual the opportunity of seeing the fair for a nominal amount, helpful guide service, and comfortable lodging; while to me it gives time and means to continue my work. It has also proved to be an opportunity to make new friendships.

Miss Jessamine C.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Pennsylvania—
1933 automobile license plates are now obtainable at half the annual charge; on Nov. 1 the price drops to one-fourth the annual cost.

The Mayor of Seattle—
discharged 186 firemen when they could not agree on the methods of cutting their salaries.

With the selection—
of the mountain laurel by Pennsylvania, all states now have official flowers.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: Cheesemakers, now framing their code of ethics, should not fail to standardize the holes in the Swiss variety.

Punch: For obvious reasons it has been decided not to distribute leaflets among people entering parks, requesting them not to throw paper about.

Los Angeles Times: Dad buys a new gadget when it first appears; mother waits until it is copied by the 10-cent stores.

Montreal Star: A reader asks if fish gain weight rapidly. This depends entirely upon who catches 'em.

Numerist: Toilet soap is now being shaped like fruit, flowers, animals, and fish. But small boys are not being deceived. They know very well it's still soap.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DON'T nurse opportunity too long; take it into active partnership with you at once lest it leave you for other company.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

The Old Sort

"Have you any alarm clocks?" inquired the customer. "What I want is one that will rouse father without waking the whole family."

"I don't know of any such alarm clock as that, madam," said the shopkeeper. "We keep just the ordinary kind that will wake the whole family without disturbing father."—*Wheeler's Magazine.*

Now It Can Be Told

Note to Motorists: The pedestrian heard your horn all right, but he thought you were just signaling as usual to the girl on the fifth floor.

Passing Show

"Can't you send my account yearly? It's so boring having to discuss the bill with my husband every month!"

The Hardest Job

Theatrical Manager (to applicant): "You're a comedian, are you? Well, we've had rain for over a week, thick fog on the line this morning, we've made no money for a long time, but never mind—go on, make me laugh."—*Montreal Star.*

His Guidebook

He collected literature from three railway companies.

He gathered leaflets from the shipping firms.

His pamphlets on foreign tours were numerous.

He read many essays in favor of hiking and biking.

In short, he meant to have a perfect holiday.

But in the end it was the same old well-thumbed volume that decided his choice. After all, the study of one's bank book is always the deciding factor when planning a vacation.—*London Opinion.*

The Rush

The new play was a failure. After the first act many left the theater; at the end of the second, most of the others started out. A cynical critic, as he rose from his seat, raised a restraining hand.

"Wait!" he loudly commanded. "Women and children first!"—*London Opinion.*

The Reproof

"Sir," said the astonished landlady to a new boarder who had sent his plate forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of soup."

"Yes, I am," he replied, "or I shouldn't drink so much water to get a little."—*Unidentified.*

Make It Snappy

Caller: "Would you like to walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy?"

Tommy: "I can't."

Caller: "Why not?"

Tommy: "'Cause we are going to have dinner as soon as you go."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

By pulling on Jumbo's curly tail—
And barking and telling him that Uncle George didn't want him rooting in his garden—
I finally managed to get him through the gate and in the back yard again—
Then suddenly I remembered the door-closing trick that Ol' Togo taught me and I said to myself—"Maybe it will work with a gate, too."
And sure enough it did!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

Launch — Preferably *lahnch*, with two-dot *a*. (This vowel value, incidentally, is proper in "launder.")

Gadarenes—Principal emphasis on last syllable, *Gad-a-reenz'* (secondary stress on first).

Ego — The vowels are preferably long.

Chronologically — End it *-kal-ly*, not *-kly*.

Usage—The *s* is preferably sounded as *z*, *uze'-aje*.

Solecism—Preferably with short *o*, *sol'-e-sizm*. The Athenian colonists of Soloi corrupted the language to such an extent that any deviation from the idiom of a language was likened to the speech of Soloi—hence, "solecism."

Erring—Preferably *ur'-ing*.

Etc.—To be read formally as "et cetera." (The publishers of Webster's confirm this.)

Dementia — Four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a*, not *de-men'-sha*.

Wrestle—Avoid the *a* sound.

"Speak . . . decline" (Ex. 23:2)—The Oxford Companion Bible suggests the meaning of "testify" for the first, and "turn away (and follow)" for the second.

"God . . . worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure" (Phil. 2:13) — Literally, "God . . . works in you both the willing and the working on account of (his) good will." It may be noted that the words "worketh" and "to do" are translations of the same Greek verb *energein*, "to work or effect," the root of our word "energy." Moffatt translates: "It is God who in his good will enables you to will this and to achieve it"; while Weymouth has: "It is God himself whose power creates within you the desire to do his gracious will and also brings about the accomplishment of the desire."

"Thou compassest my path and my lying down" (Psalms 139:3) — The verb rendered "compass" means literally "winnow or sift" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). When used metaphorically, as here, the "sifting" may well suggest "minute examination," as in our phrase, to "sift evidence" (cf. Webster's). Thus Moffatt translates: "Walking or resting, I am scanned by thee"; and the Revised Version has it: "Thou searchest out my path and my lying down."

"See if there be any wicked way in me" (Psalms 139:24) — Literally, ". . . any way of pain" or "hurtful way" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Moffatt suggests: "See if I am taking any course of wrong."

"Not one faileth" (Isaiah 40:26)—More literally, "None was lacking" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Moffatt puts it: "Not one fails to appear"; and the Revised Version: "Not one is lacking."

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Ex. 20:3) — As used here, the Hebrew phrase rendered "before" may well be taken to mean "before to the exclusion of another" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). The Revised Version translates: ". . . beside me"; and Moffatt: "Thou shalt have no gods but me."

"Ye have seen" (Ex. 20:22) — In Hebrew, "ye" is ordinarily included in the verb, but in this instance the pronoun is used in addition, and is consequently emphatic. Hence the Revised Version renders: "Ye yourselves have seen . . ."

"Ye shall not make with me gods of silver" (Ex. 20:23)—The preposition rendered "with" can also be translated "beside" or "in addition to." Moffatt translates: "You must not carve yourselves any gods of silver or gold to rank with me."

"Thou shalt not raise a false report" (Ex. 23:1)—The Hebrew word rendered "raise" has a variety of meanings, such as "take up, receive, utter" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon); so the reference may be either to the "starting" or to the "acceptance" of a false rumor. The Revised Version has: "Thou shalt not take up a false report"; and Moffatt: "You must never repeat a baseless rumor."

"Beware of him, and obey his voice, provoke him not" (Ex. 23:21) —More exactly, "Take heed of him and hear his voice, do not rebel against him." The word translated "obey" in verse 22 is also literally "hear." Moffatt's rendering is: "Attend to him, listen to what he says, never defy him."

"In my members" (Rom. 7:23)—The Greek term thus translated is the regular word for the limbs or parts of the human body (see Thayer: Greek Lexicon); hence the Twentieth Century New Testament prefers to translate: "throughout my body"; and Weymouth: "Everywhere at work in my body."

"The body of this death" (Rom. 7:24)—More literally, "this body subject to death" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon).

"The mind . . . the flesh" (Rom. 7:25)—Translators render these contrary terms in various ways: The Twentieth Century New Testament has: "my reason . . . my earthly nature"; Weymouth: "my true self . . . my lower nature."

"Why then is this people of Jerusalem slidden back by a perpetual backsliding?" (Jer. 8:5)—The verb rendered "slide back" means literally "to show turning" and, in a metaphorical sense, "to be apostate"—just as "backsliding" is properly "turning back, apostasy" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Moffatt renders: "Why does this people persist when they have taken a wrong turning?"

"Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" (Jer. 8:22) — The word translated "health" may be rendered "healing," while the term corresponding to "recovered" is literally "gone up" (the Margin of the Revised Version suggests "perfected"); hence we could translate: "Why then is the healing of the daughter of my people not complete?" The Septuagint has it: "Why has not the healing . . . taken place?"

"Balm in Gilead" (Jer. 8:22) — Gilead was a general name given to the territory to the east of Palestine, beyond the Jordan. The balm referred to here and elsewhere in the Old Testament is translated "balsam" by Moffatt, but it has not been certainly identified. Some scholars regard it as an "aromatic gum or spice" supposed to have medicinal qualities (see Hastings's Dictionary of the Bible).

A student whose research has led her to regard "balm" as a mixture of oil (of gladness) and perfume (of gratitude), offers this as a sidelight.

"Who redeemeth thy life from destruction" (Psalms 103:4)—Literally, "from the pit" (the supposed subterranean abode of the departed). It may well be rendered "the grave" or "death."

"The deep" (Luke 8:31) — More literally, "the abyss" (Greek, *abussos*). This is the same word which is rendered "bottomless pit" in Rev. 20:1, 3, of the Authorized Version; and is there spoken of as the place where Satan was bound by the angel. So in Luke, "the demons dread being sent to their place of punishment" (Plummer: "Luke," p. 231).

"The country of the Gadarenes, which is over against Galilee" (Luke 8:26) — There is great variation among the manuscripts as to the naming of this territory, some using the term "Gerasenes"; others, "Gergesenes." In any event, it seems to have lain on the steep eastern shore of the Galilean sea, since it was "over against" (i. e., "opposite") Galilee, and was near the water.

There is a town called Kersa or Gersa, which fulfills these requirements, and may well have suggested the name of the country. "Gadara" lies some five miles to the southwest of the lake, and "Gerasa" about 35 miles. (Cf. G. A. Smith: "Historical Geography of Palestine.")

"Quicken thou me" (Psalms 119:37)—"Quicken," here, is used in the sense of "make alive"; hence Moffatt's rendering: "Make me live to follow thee."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Answer

York, Penna.

A WOMAN who was earning her living by giving music lessons found the little she could earn inadequate to meet household bills. She prayed earnestly that she might have more pupils.

As she was walking home one day, unable to spend anything for carfare, she heard the sound of music in a music store and she went in to listen and to rest. After several persons had played, a man came to her and said that it was now her turn.

She did not understand why she was asked to play, but something impelled her to take the proffered seat and throw her whole heart into her playing. When she had finished "Schubert's Serenade," she was asked to play again. Then a sheet of music was placed before her that she might accompany a singer.

"The place is yours," smilingly explained the man who had asked her to play.

Explanations followed, and she went away with a very happy heart, for she had been given a position as piano player for the music store, at a salary several times larger than she could have earned from giving music lessons.

Her prayer had been answered in a far better way than she had asked.

Why doth our prayer its answer not behold?
Man asks in copper and God grants in gold.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Roots of Recovery

AMERICA'S recovery campaign is suffering from faith without understanding. That also means faith without works. For some are selfishly hampering and many are failing in their attempts to aid the great national effort because they do not really understand its purpose. Too many codes have been accepted under coercion or as a patriotic gesture. As a result too many are being evaded or fulfilled in letter rather than spirit.

There are all kinds of tricks and all kinds of honest mistakes. Under the blanket code employees receiving more than $35 a week may be considered executives, with no restrictions on their hours. Certain chain stores have raised managers or assistant managers to that figure and given them as much as seventy hours a week to earn it. Some employers have devised means for increasing the production of each employee so that they have been able actually to discharge workers.

Word came the other day of certain steel mills in Pennsylvania which had secretly advised their workers that the same production would be required in forty hours of the proposed code as has been customary in fifty-four hours. And a few days ago General Johnson warned the Indiana Retail Grocers' Association that shortening business hours in order to shorten the hours of employees without increasing their number does not fulfill the purpose of the national recovery administration.

That purpose is not to stop price cutting. It is not to shorten hours. It is not to raise wages. It is not primarily to increase the rate of pay per hour. Nor even to spread employment and put 6,000,000 back to work before Labor Day. All those objects may be involved indirectly. But in its simplest terms the goal of the recovery program is to make demand equal supply. It is to encourage the buying which will start the stalled wheels of industry, to stimulate consumption which will take the over out of overproduction.

Inflation is designed not so much to relieve debtors as to persuade people to put their savings into goods, to buy. The farm relief program is intended not merely to raise the prices of raw materials, but to give the farmer more purchasing power. And the codes for industry are meant essentially as instruments for enabling consumption to catch up with production.

Thus it is not enough to put men back to work. They may merely increase overproduction. To be effective under the theory which is the core of the recovery program, their wages must be sufficient at least to buy the product of their labor—or its equivalent in other commodities. Indeed the effort is to obtain a positive gain for consumption as compared with production.

But that is exactly what has not been happening. The depression tended to accelerate cost cutting by the use of machines in place of labor. And in the recent revival prices have mounted faster than wages, production faster than reëmployment.

A survey by the Labor Bureau Inc. shows that in the last few months there has been a production increase of 55 per cent and a rise of only 9 per cent in industrial employment. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production records an increase of 46 per cent from March to June while the American Federation of Labor estimates that only 1,500,000 out of 13,000,000 unemployed went back to work in the same period. So far the general average of prices has not gone above the 1914 level, but no statistics are needed to convince most people that prices have risen more than wages.

Is it any wonder that President Roosevelt and his aides are concerned to get the industrial codes into effective operation as soon as possible?

The most effective operation requires a clear understanding of the purpose of the codes—such an understanding as is lacking among many who are dodging or merely gesturing in their allegiance to the blue eagle. To comply fully with the spirit of the recovery effort, an employer must increase his total wage payments in relation to the total value of his production. That means some sacrifice for every employer. But it should bring recovery. And it should mean an eventual gain. For it promises to put business on a sounder basis, economically and morally.

The full benefits will not accrue, however, either for emergency recovery or for long-range economic reform, unless the purpose is carried out coöperatively and willingly. The Government, wielding the sharp weapon of popular coercion, may force coöperation in letter. But willingness will come only with genuine appreciation of purposes and of the benefits obtainable.

For that reason it is imperative that everything possible be done to help employers understand clearly the essential purpose of NRA. Economically that purpose is to improve the demand for goods, to increase consumption in relation to production. Morally it is to improve the ethics of business, to end unfair competition and divide profits more equitably. When those aims are fully appreciated we have a right to expect the keen business sense and the fundamental humanity of the American people to support them conscientiously and enthusiastically.

Fascism in Britain

RECENT indorsement of German Fascism by Viscount Rothermere transcends in its application the approval which this powerful controller of a chain of popular British newspapers bespeaks for the present Reich's régime. For Lord Rothermere called upon the youth of Britain to make their own influence felt through Fascist methodology.

Sir Oswald Mosley, the leader of the British Union of Fascists, has for a considerable time been endeavoring to further a party organization in Britain. His efforts so far have caused somewhat amused comment rather than serious criticism or alarm, and his small band of followers has been unable to influence any large body of opinion.

When he says that Parliament is slow and cumbrous in its procedure and that new life needs infusing into the executive, thousands of persons will nod approval. But when he proposes to abolish Parliament and set up a new constitution under a dictatorship, and declares that if necessary he will accomplish his revolution by force, the response is feeble. Two can play at that game, it is pointed out. The Communists have been talking that language for a long time and they have failed to win the sympathy of any large section even of the poorest class of voters.

The conditions which make for Fascism elsewhere are at present lacking in Great Britain. One of those conditions is the intense alarm created by a strong and violent Communist movement threatening the existence or the prosperity of a state. It was mainly that which led to Italian Fascism. A second condition is the profound conviction growing up in the mind of a nation that it is in some way being deprived of its proper destiny. That was present in Germany, whose post-war form of government, though supported by many able statesmen, had no traditions behind it, and no roots in the memory or habits of life of the people. The sense of being thwarted, economically and internationally, and of being unable to live according to its national character, led Germany to embrace Hitlerism.

There is no such feeling in England. In centuries of experience she has learned that her Constitution is capable of being constantly modified without resort to force; and there has never been a time when she has looked with more dread than she does today upon revolution by violence. There is, indeed, discontent with conditions of life, and bitter indignation against some injustices and inequalities and if no effort were made to redress grievances then a different and more dangerous spirit might arise. But it has not arisen.

There are extremists both on the right and the left; but on neither side are they strong enough to inflame the great mass of middle opinion. The people of Great Britain learned, perhaps sooner than some other nations which adopted parliamentary institutions and then discarded them, that democracy is not functioning perfectly. None the less the representative system, first developed by the English people, on the whole suits their character, and will not lightly be thrown away in favor of a foreign experiment resting upon dictatorship and intolerance.

Advertising in Reverse

WHEN is an advertisement not an advertisement? When it repels instead of attracts buyers, when it creates ill will instead of good will for the product advertised. Judged thus, much that passes for advertising today is really advertising in reverse.

Advertising has played such a powerful part in building up modern markets for nearly every product under the sun, and has so influenced the buying and living habits of millions, that it has become more than a tool of trade. It is interwoven with the public interest. It has become a social force as well as commercial.

Established products are kept before the public eye and new products brought to attention through advertising. Effective advertising not only creates acquaintance with commodities, but promotes their acceptance, purchase and use, confidence in their quality, and a sense of appreciation of value received for money spent. When advertising fails in these objectives it goes into reverse.

Billboard advertising is a pertinent illustration. Even the name as well as the display has become obnoxious—so much so that the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., now naïvely announces that it no longer uses the word "billboard." In its place "we now have Poster Panels and Painted Bulletins." The capitals are theirs!

Apropos of this euphemistic verbiage and other aspects of outdoor advertising, *The Forum* magazine denounces billboards—by whatever name—as nuisances, defacers of natural scenery and serious hazards to motor traffic. Laws restricting their use are now on the statute books of more than half the states. Many advertising managers are hearing in no uncertain terms from people who prefer products not advertised on the landscape.

Of course, billboard advertising is not the only type that goes into reverse under like conditions. Admitting that radiocasting has become a major arm of advertising, it, too, is being told in plain words by the listening public that some of its advertising programs are so obnoxious and stupid that they not only discourage rather than encourage the use of the product advertised, but tend to weaken public interest and confidence in radio advertising generally.

Radio advertising no longer confines itself to the home. Loud speakers blared outside store windows in many communities until the public demanded their suppression in self defense. One of the most obnoxious of all advertising combinations is a bellowing broadcast from an airship soaring over a city or town and inflicting its din on the whole community below, even late at night. Such "advertising" in some of the suburbs of New York City lately has inspired a buyers' boycott against the products ballyhooed from the skies.

While much of the current criticism against the banality and ugliness of advertising is directed against media other than the newspapers, some papers are not exempt. The New York State Publishers' Association is concerned about low types of advertising permitted in some papers, especially movie, theatrical, medical, and even book advertising, which is offensive and indecent.

Whatever the medium, advertising has too great achievements to its credit, too vast potentialities in promoting economic recovery under the New Deal, too much responsibility to the public to which it addresses its messages, and too much at stake itself as an art and as an industry, to risk going into reverse anywhere along the highway to returning prosperity and dependable public service.

Striking 'Em Out in 1933

THE whiplike right arm of Jerome Dean made big league baseball history in a game the other day when the St. Louis Cardinals' young pitcher chalked up seventeen strikeouts.

Records aplenty are set up in the intricate American pastime, but few are so significant as that which "Dizzy" Dean scored. For through the regulation nine innings of a game at Sportsman Park, the best batters of the Chicago Cubs, champions of the National League, failed to solve the baffling assortment of curves and fast balls that whizzed past their swinging clubs.

No wonder the gathering roared its acclaim as the Chicago side was repeatedly set down on strikes. To be sure, the baseball fan enjoys his home runs. But next to the resounding crack of a ball driven out of bounds, probably no other phase of the game evokes greater enthusiasm than when the cunning delivery of a pitcher tempts the slugger into a futile swing at a sizzling third strike.

At a time when modern big league baseball is generally regarded in terms of attack, the brilliant pitching performance of the youthful St. Louis star produces a defensive achievement surpassing the sixteen-strikeout feats of Christy Mathewson, Philadelphia's "Rube" Waddell and a few other great pitchers of the past. The new record rubs some of the glamour from the legendary prowess of baseball's old-timers.

The crafty present-day pitching of strike-out Dizzy Dean has seen the "good old days" of baseball called out on strikes.

Running Without Reading

A FAMOUS aviator who circled the globe in record time expressed disappointment in having failed to see the countries and the cities over which he had flown. It is surely sufficiently apparent that Ariel himself, endowed with special powers, could hardly hope to girdle the earth and obtain a detailed knowledge of it at the same time. Speedy travel and sight-seeing are two different things.

Do not let us fall into the blunder of deprecating swift locomotion. It has its uses.

But we should be careful not to confuse the mere act of traveling with the business of learning about the world in which we live. The observation applies not only to world fliers, it likewise applies to automobilists who dash from town to town and who may be no wiser at the end of their journey than at the beginning. It applies to those who undertake long voyages, and who pass from country to country, finding everywhere the same type of hotel, the same type of servitors, the same type of amusements, the same type of society.

Extreme instances could be found—as many of us know—among the soldiers of various countries, who will say: "When I was in France—" or "When I was in Russia—" or "When I was in Italy—" but whose only knowledge of France, Russia, or Italy is that there were trenches. It was, of course, not their job to study the people or the conditions in the land in which they found themselves. Yet there are thousands of globe-trotters who see little more—or who at any rate remember little more. They may have caught hasty glimpses of architectural curiosities; but of the life of the people among whom they have lived they remain ignorant.

They may even acquire new prejudices. That is why doubts have been raised as to the advantages of travel. Those advantages are real, but they are conditioned by a capacity to observe and to assimilate the results of observation. In the old days the sons of well-to-do European families were sent, as a necessary part of a liberal education, on the Grand Tour. It was thus that they became cosmopolitan, true citizens of the world, shedding purely parochial ideas, able to make the distinction between the essential and the accidental, appreciating the difference in manners and ways of thought, and discarding the unlearned man's contempt for local customs of others.

There is no need to make the Grand Tour, but there is need of the lessons which were derived from the Grand Tour. Above all, those who can profit by the facilities of travel should remember that true travel is to judge by the fruits of experience and observation. Those who run may read—but the reading will be more satisfactory if there are occasional halts.

Editorial Notes

When offered to the people of Vladivostok, whale meat became so immediately popular that efforts are being made to widen its use by having it canned on a large scale. Possibly it may receive the same quick welcome elsewhere, but it will take longer for some of us to accustom ourselves to the idea of whales being packed in tins like sardines.

The sketching club formed two years ago by unemployed English miners is not a temporary hobby to be abandoned when the members are called back to work. The initial showing of their paintings and drawings, just concluded at Spennymoor, was labeled "first annual exhibition."

One That "Ain't Never Had a Job"

AS MY car came up behind him, he glanced appealingly over his shoulder. He was dressed in overalls faded and patched, shoes down at heels, a khaki shirt that had seen many better days. Because he was so obviously bound for some definite point, I halted the car and he got aboard with a word of boyish gratitude.

"Where do I live? Oh, up the road about four miles. I've been makin' the rounds of mills down here. Yes, sir, I'm lookin' for a job.

"Yes sir, things are pickin' up in this district. There's the shoe factory you just passed, an' the cotton mill just beyond that. An' there's a rubber shop about a half mile farther back on the other road. They're all hirin' help now. But it's kind of tough for a young fellow. It's mostly the old hands they're takin' on now. Me, I don't know nothin' about those things. All I know is that I need a job.

"What kind of a job did I have last? Gee, mister, I ain't never had a job. That is, no kind of a real job. I've been raisin' a garden every year. An' I've had a few weeks' work on the roads odd times. But I ain't never had a real job.

"School? Heck, I left school years ago. It's a job I want. Besides, what you learn in school don't help you much when you're lookin' for a job. Everybody wants to know what can you do. What good is the stuff they teach in the school then?

"That's my stop, mister. I live about a mile up that road. Thanks a lot, mister. Yes, sir, that's what I'll do, just keep on tryin'. They'll have to get around to hirin' us young fellows after awhile."

He strode across the road, young arms swinging; under the wilted cap peak his smile was quick with the eager friendliness of youth. One of the new generation; one of the countless thousands that "ain't never had a job."

Thousands like him are in the Civilian Conservation Corps, out in the nation's forests learning to perform useful work. But these represent the families that are hardest hit, the ones dependent on welfare relief. This boy represented the huge majority, members of families who have managed to struggle along without recourse to charity. In their thousands they have left the schoolrooms, some of them perhaps educated beyond the double negative state, but pitifully few of them equipped with any practical training.

Tramping the roads from factory to mill, from one employment office to another, they present a direct challenge to society. Every time an employer asks "What can you do?" and gets an answer in the double negative, the educational system of the nation should figuratively hang its head in shame.

Business is picking up. It will move with ever-increasing speed as kinks in the industrial system are ironed out. Then it will become necessary to hire these boys, and train them to fill the vacancies. But even then many square pegs will be hammered into round holes. Employment offices have little opportunity to ascertain in what direction the aspirations and ambitions of these boys may lie. That task properly belongs to the schools.

Certainly the schools should educate along cultural lines to a certain extent, but the value of vocational training becomes increasingly evident. Cultural education could properly be elaborated in the home. When the radio rises to its proper level it will play a huge part in this branch of education. The schools should increase their facilities for equipping these boys with an understanding of what lies before them in the industrial world, with some of the tools of trade. When this is done employment offices will not be besieged by an army of young people, who, while willing and eager enough, are absolutely untrained and ignorant, who to every question have the one answer, "I ain't never had a job."

B. B. F.

Next to Summer Camping—

NOW I am not a farmer, so I will be pardoned if I make any technical mistakes in relating the incidents here set forth. Moreover, the fact that I have spent all my time on this planet in a large eastern city in the United States, makes me think that the plan exposed herewith is applicable to boys in general—whether they be urban or rural dwellers. I am submitting it as a substitute for the customary sojourn at an organized summer camp, because that joyful experience must be forfeited by many boys at this time.

When I was a boy of fifteen—a student in the high school—I spent one summer on a farm. My employer was an utter stranger before I went to his farm, and I got the situation through an agency. As I have said, I am not a farmer. I think it wise, therefore, to step behind the curtain, having made these few explanatory remarks, and permit the actors to come onto the stage.

"More taters, Bill? Fill up. Big day today," from Reuben the farmer.

"Yes, Bill, eat plenty. You'll need every ounce," said Letitia, his wife, passing the fried potatoes.

"What field today, Reuben?" from Lettie to her husband as Bill eats potatoes.

"Out on the road," from Reuben, rising from the table.

"Better eat plenty, Bill. It's heavy out in that field and tough, too," from Lettie, laughing.

"Sweet clover hay—tough and heavy—to be got in," thought Bill.

Bill wondered.

"Make it snappy, Bill. Get your chickens fed. Get your stables cleaned. Gear up Neddie and Maud to the rack wagon. I'll give you half an hour," said Reuben, disappearing out the back door.

Twenty-five minutes later Bill stands, lines in hand, in the middle of the body of the old rack wagon. It is probably fifty years old and has wooden axles.

Joe Balderson, farm hand from the village, drives in behind his Shetland pony. The Redfield boys, in an old Ford, are followed up the lane by Corniel, Reuben's brother, in his brand new jigger wagon with double hitch.

Reuben appears from the barn.

Greetings exchanged and crews made up. Corniel's team is put to the farm wagon. Bill and the two Redfield boys, in the rack wagon, follow Reuben, Corniel and Joe, in the farm wagon (provided with a removable rack) down the lane to the field along the road.

Uncle is already in the field cocking up the clover hay.

"Who is loading?" asked the stout Redfield boy.

"Bill, I suppose. He's the lightest fellow," said slender Redfield. The Redfield boys are on the ground leaning on their long-handled forks, while Bill stands in the wagon with his dung fork.

Bill wonders.

"Can you load, Bill," doubtfully from slender Redfield.

"I never did it," admits Bill.

"Well, we'll teach you," cheerfully from stout Redfield.

The wagons go between the haycocks and the loading proceeds. Bill is an apt learner and stout Redfield is encouraged. Four loads are got in the barn before dinner.

Dinner is in progress. The whole crew is present. There are boiled potatoes, boiled beef, boiled string beans, and apple pie. There is a second, or a third helping for all hands. Lettie is presiding. A lull in conversation, and only the click of forks and knives. Lettie breaks the silence.

"A glass of lemonade, a cookie, and a straw to the crew that brings in the most loads this afternoon," said she.

"She's telling us, Joe," from Reuben. Joe was the loader on the farm wagon.

"That's a challenge, eh, Bill," said stout Redfield.

"We're more experienced," said Corniel.

"We've got a peppy loader, as lively as a cricket," retorted stout Redfield.

"Finished," said Reuben, rising and forestalling any tardiness.

Down the lane into the field again.

"We're racing," shouts Bill from the rack wagon.

"So are we," replies Joe from the farm wagon, and he tightens his reins.

In the field, neck and neck. Down the field neck and neck. Out of the field neck and neck. Two loads; four loads; six loads. Only two more, one for each wagon. So far the race is a draw.

They are in the field for the last load. The sun is getting low. The smell of sweet clover fills the heavy air.

Traces are straining; backs are bending; hay is flying.

See Bill work. Hear him shout his orders. It is: "Fill up your body. Hind corners. Front corners. Hind center. Front center. Side binders. Fill in the middle."

Bill is happy. Happy in strenuous activity. Happy harvesting clover hay.

Of course both teams win, so both crews get cookies and lemonade.

W. T.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Debunking Wet Claims

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May you go further in elaborating and driving home the point of your editorial, "Debunking Wet Claims," that the proposed stark repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, without any acceptable protective provisions, is an absolutely necessary recourse for the restoration of American prosperity.

There is such a drizzle of specious propaganda along these lines. For example, C. T. Revere, who, the editor tells us, is a broker and authority on liquor economics, contributes an article to the Review of Reviews saying repeal in its present form should be stampeded through this year as a "vital essential" for restoration of prosperity.

"The people of the United States," he declares, "can make no greater contribution to the alleviation of want, to the restoration of public credit, and to speed up recovery on a sound basis, than by acting immediately for ratification by the states of the repeal of the prohibition amendment."

Why? Because in Mr. Revere's opinion it would be possible to realize $2,000,000,000 of revenue a year from liquor.

Just what would that mean as a necessary contribution to the "alleviation of want"? What it apparently would mean is a national booze bill of nearly $5,000,000,000 a year.

W. H. Tillitt's new wet propaganda book, "The Price of Prohibition," cites annual per capita liquor consumption in the United States in pre-prohibition times at 1.46 gallons of hard liquor, 20.26 gallons of malt liquors, and .60 of a gallon of wine. In computing "losses" due to prohibition, he uses the 1919 tax figures of $6.50 a gallon for hard liquor and 30 cents as the average tax on wine; while the present federal beer tax is $5 a barrel—not counting state and local beer taxes.

Using these liquor tax and proportional consumption figures, it would appear that in order to get $2,000,000,000 of federal liquor revenue a year, beer would bear 20.67 per cent, or $413,400,000; hard liquor 78.19 per cent, or $1,563,800,000; and wine 1.14 per cent, or $22,800,000.

Tillitt's computations figure malt liquors as worth 80 cents a gallon without the tax, hard liquors at $3.25 a gallon, and wine at $3 a gallon.

Adding in the taxes, what would raising two billions of liquor revenue a year mean? Apparently it would mean the American people would be expected to pay out $2,161,723,522 for hard liquor, $2,463,760,650 for beer, and $250,800,000 for wine, or an aggregate annual national liquor bill of $4,876,284,172.

In the old saloon days, competent economists and sociologists used to consider the liquor traffic the greatest national poverty producer instead of looking to it to be our essentially important creator of national prosperity. In the effects produced in hundreds of thousands of American homes, the vast aggregate dumped out of pay envelopes and shoved across saloon bars in the old days was conceived of as quite other than a prosperity-producing factor.

What kind of "new deal" economics is it that makes the expenditure of three times as much a year for liquor as was spent in the old saloon days the grand modern prosperity-producing panacea?

TAYLOR MERRILL.

Madison, Wis.

Parties and Platforms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe that the idea of a new third party in 1936 is a good and timely one. Like many others in 1932, I was not satisfied with the platform of either the Republican Party or the Democratic Party.

I feel sure that there are millions of people in the United States who are yearning for a chance to cast their ballot for a party which will not yield to any backward movement in our government, but which will continually strive for progress in every part of our national life.

We need a party with a constitution of its own which will demand an oath from every person seeking office in said party to the effect that he will work for enforcement of all our laws, that he will work to banish alcohol and all other enslaving drugs from the face of our nation, that he will work for peace among the nations of the world, and that the economic, social, political and spiritual life of our people shall be advanced and supported, and that everything that tends to obstruct or counteract such progress shall be rooted up.

We need a party with ideals, with principle as a basis of operation, one that is always ready and working for a forward step, and one that will not yield one inch to any form of lawlessness or disregard of the Constitution of the United States of America. An appropriate name for such a party would be "The Constitution Party." Let's have it and experience some real progress on every front.

A. O. PAULSON.

San Francisco, Calif.